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INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 55 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Italo-Abyssinian Armistice Proposal

Geneva Despatch To Be Lodged

Cease Hostilities And Open Negotiations For Peace

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, March 3.

It seems almost certain that the Committee of Thirteen will make a fresh appeal to the belligerents to end war. The appeal will not be in the nature of an ultimatum but will press for a prompt reply.

It is generally opined that they will propose an armistice, making the reservation that any negotiations should be conducted through Geneva.

TEXT OF APPEAL

The Committee of Thirteen has agreed to the text of the appeal to Italy and Abyssinia urging them to cease hostilities and open negotiations after which it adjourned till March 10 and will await replies.

The sub-committees of experts, in the meantime, will meet and consider the means of applying oil embargo, if this is ultimately decided on.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

GENEVA, March 3.

At the meeting of British and French delegations to-day an agreement was reached on the text of the French draft appeal to Italy and Abyssinia urging them in the interests of peace to cease hostilities and to open negotiations and asking for an early reply within an unstated period.

It is understood two or three days would not be considered excessive.

The text will be submitted to the Committee of thirteen for approval.—Reuter.

"GREATEST DAY IN LEAGUE HISTORY"

GENEVA, March 2.

Mr. Eden's sensational declaration had an electrical effect in the lobby of Italian journalists who were almost incredulous, but there was a general feeling of relief that Britain had taken the lead.

American circles are enthusiastic. A prominent United State's representative declared it "the greatest day in the history of the League."

Britain's lead has been supported by all the principal oil producing countries, but M. Flandin is no more anxious to force a crisis with Italy than M. Laval.—Reuter.

ITALY SATISFIED WITH U. S. DECISION

Three-Day Conference To Be Held At Rome To Fight Sanctions

ROME, March 3.

The communique on the conclusion of the Cabinet meeting says that Sgr. Mussolini, Dr. Schuschnigg, Gen. Gomboes will hold a three day Conference at Rome beginning from March 18.

The statement expresses satisfaction at the decision of the American Congress not to apply the embargo on oil and other raw materials.—Reuter's Special.

IL DUCE'S MOVE TO CONTROL PEOPLE'S SAVINGS

ROME: March 3.

The Government has decided to institute an elaborate system which will bring within its net the supervision of peoples' savings and financial dealings of "big business." The organisation will be under the control of the Committee of Ministers with Sgr. Mussolini as Chairman.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN PACT

Agreement Dispels Nazi Designs Against Austria

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 3.

The striking suggestion that an agreement has been reached between Germany and Italy, regarding Austria, is made by Madame Tabouis, in "L'Oeuvre," and by "Pertinav" in the Echo de Paris." They believe that the agreement has not yet been signed but it is reported to consist of a mutual desire to respect the 'status quo' in Austria for a certain number of years.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN TEMBIEN BATTLE

ROME, March 3.

The Italian casualties in the battle of Tembien were 30 officers and 450 white rank and file and 110 Eritreans killed or wounded.

Two aeroplanes are missing.

Two aeroplanes are missing.—Reuter.

NEGUS' MESSAGE TO EDEN

"Daily Mail" Report

LONDON, March 3.

There is good reason to believe that a most important message from the Emperor of Abyssinia was received in London yesterday and transmitted to Mr. Eden at Geneva, states Mr. Ward Price in the "Daily Mail."

The message indicates that the Emperor is prepared to discuss peace terms on a basis of status quo (namely) Italy to retain the portions of Abyssinia she has occupied, provided the King of England will act as intermediary between Italy and Abyssinia.

It is expected that Mr. Eden will reply to the overture to-day.—Reuter.

ARMY'S TERMS TO NEW GOVT.

Demands Recognition Of Its Responsibility To None But Emperor

TOKIO: March 3.

Though somewhat chastened by the recent event, the Army is working strenuously to lay down the policy for the new Government.

Its requirements include the definition of the State policy to remove all trace of suggestion that the Army and the Navy are responsible to any one but the Emperor and complete fulfilment of national defence requirements, according to the Army's own ideas.

Gen. Hayashi, the ex-War Minister, has intimated that he and his six military colleagues on the Supreme War Council, accepting responsibility for the recent events wish to resign. The matter will be submitted to the Crown to-morrow.—Reuter.

FRESH APPEAL TO END WAR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, March 3.

It seems almost certain that the Committee of Thirteen will make a fresh appeal to the belligerents to end the war. The appeal will not be in the nature of an ultimatum, but will press for a prompt reply. It is generally opined that it will propose armistice making reservation that any negotiations should be conducted through Geneva.—Reuter.

Final Attempt At Conciliation

ROME, March 2.

The decision to call a meeting of the Committee of Thirteen at Geneva for a final attempt at conciliation has been favourably received.

It is felt that it means that M. Flandin has resisted Mr. Eden's sanctionist tendencies, and the Cabinet will meet to-morrow.

A spokesman emphasised that Italy will not make the peace proposals but she would examine any that will be made provided they took into full account her rights.

It is authoritatively learned that if the sanctions are stiffened, Italy will make adequate countermeasures.—Reuter.

ENHANCED SECURITY TO BE REFUNDED

LAHORE, March 3.

The Governor-in-Council has ordered the refund of the enhanced security of Rs. 2,000 deposited on December 23, 1935, by the "Bharat Mata" a leading Nationalist Urdu daily, under Section 9 of the Press Act.

It may be recalled that a security of Rs. 500 of the "Bharat Mata" was forfeited by the Government for publication of a speech made at Lyallpur by Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., and the paper was called upon to furnish a fresh security of Rs. 2,000 which is being refunded now.—United Press.

CONGRESS SUPREME IN PUNJAB

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 3.

Mr. Satyamurthi returned today from his Punjab tour. He addressed six meetings at Jullundur, Amritsar, Ambala and Lahore. Mr. Satyamurthi says, he has come back with the impression that the internal differences between Congressmen in the Punjab are now settled and the people of all communities are ready to listen to the Congress message and that if a proper campaign were carried on Congress would soon come to its own in the Punjab.

THREE POWER NAVAL PACT

Anglo-French Agreement Reached On Battle-Ships Issue

LONDON: March 3.

Full speed ahead has been signalled at the Naval Conference in consequence of the French Agreement to limit the size of battleships to 35,000 tons and to sign a Three-Power Treaty without Italy.

The French Delegation has expressed the hope that the battleships' issue will be re-opened diplomatically in 1940 with a view to securing a smaller limit.

Finishing touches are expected to be applied to the Treaty this week and its formal signing is expected next week.

Meantime bilateral negotiations between Britain and Germany and Britain and Soviets to frame supplementary treaties will be hurried on.—Reuter.

NEW LONDON NAVAL PROPOSALS

Herr Hitler Presides At Secret Conference

BERLIN, March 2.

New London Naval proposals, it is understood were discussed at a secret conference at the Chancellery to-day when Herr Hitler presided.

General Von Blomberg the Minister of defence, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, General Goering, Dr. Goebbels, Baron von Neurath and Von Ribbentrop were present at the meeting which lasted till early morning.

The press is silent about it.—Reuter.

Budget Debate In Assembly

Page 7

France Constructs A New Naval Base

PARIS.

In view of the possible conflict with Italy, France and England are both revising their respective Mediterranean strategy. As the chief northern Mediterranean Naval Base at Bizerta is now considered vulnerable due to its approximity to Sicily and Sardina, french government have begun the construction of a new base at Mers-el-Kibir, near Oran, in Western Algeria, the cost of which will amount to £18 millions.

The new base will supercede Bizertapas the French Naval head quarters in Africa.

the Senate which is entirely composed of the friends of the deceased.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN TEA PRICES

LONDON, March 2.

A substantial advance in tea prices forecast earlier is beginning to take place in view of the Industry's sound position as the result of the successful operation of the output Control Scheme.

The United Kingdom stocks on January 31 amounted to 271,470,000 pounds compared with 305,422,000, of last year and it is estimated that provided the normal course for the past six years is again followed the stocks will be reduced to 210,000,000 pounds by the end of August, which would be the lowest since May 1932.

Moreover, the improvement in the home consumption is well maintained, totalling 39,402,000 pounds in January, compared with 38,875,000 of last year.—Reuter.

Britain Joins Armament Race

White Paper Stresses War Danger

ELABORATE REBUILDING PROGRAMME PLANNED

LONDON: March 3.

The White Paper on "Defence" is issued. A ten-thousand word document, it announces the beginning of Naval replacement in 1937, when two capital ships will be laid down.

Army And Navy

It proposes to increase cruisers to seventy, which will be in replacement of the destroyers and sub-marines in the Fleet. The Air Arm will be largely increased and the personnel of the Navy increased to 6,000 within the year.

The Army will be thoroughly modernised and increased by four battalions of the First Line strength. The Royal Air Force will be increased to 1,750.

Munitions Plan

The document contains elaborate plans to increase munitions, Government munition factories to be extended or duplicated as also orders to be placed with a number of firms which hitherto had not manufactured war materials.

It adds: "Any attempt to estimate the cost at this stage will be premature."—Reuter.

WAR DANGER

LONDON: March 3.

The White Paper says that no change in international policy is involved. At present it is impossible to estimate the cost involved. The White Paper draws attention to the increased armaments in Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Soviet Russia, Japan and the United States. It draws the moral from the Abyssinian dispute from which it is necessary to take precautionary action in the Mediterranean and Red Sea. A point was reached in August when it could no longer disregard the possibility of an incident occurring which might precipitate the extension of the conflict, particularly in view of the extent to which the Italian garrison at Libya is being reinforced. The Government are able to make necessary dispositions, but have been embarrassed by the decline in the effective strength of their armaments and the position in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea will only be safeguarded by seriously denuding the other seas.

NO ALTERNATIVE

The White Paper draws attention to the previous deliberate postponement of defence expenditure to facilitate the development of a new international order, but there is no longer an alternative but to review the defences to safeguard ourselves and to enable us to enforce by common action the international obligations. The new proposals represent nothing but what is essential for the present circumstances. Collective security can hardly be maintained unless every member of the League is prepared to make contribution commensurate with its resources.

BUILDING PROGRAMME.

The White Paper points out that the London Naval Treaty prevents building of new battleships till the end of 1936. Two new battleships will be laid down early in 1937 and modernisation of existing battleships will be continued. The aim is to increase cruisers to 70, of which 60 will be under-age. Five cruisers will be included in the 1936 programme.

Steady replacement programme for destroyers, submarines and small craft is also contemplated.

It is intended that the next few years will substantially increase the fleet. Air arm which is lower than should be in comparison with navies like Japan and the United States.

FIGHTING UNITS.

Owing to the reduction of infantry by 21 battalions since 1914, we are unable to maintain the balance between Home and Foreign Service. The result is hardship to the units given additional foreign service. Apart from four new infantry battalions, it is not intended further to increase fighting units; but it is urgently necessary to reorganise formations and modernise armament material. Particular attention is being given to field artillery. Modernisation of coast defence will be accelerated. Reorganisation of anti-air craft defences in South-East England will be extended to cover the industrial districts in the midlands and in the North. Last year's Air Force programme is proceeding according to plan, but developments in design will make it possible to make great additions to the striking power of the Air Force.

The new programme will increase the total first-line air-craft

(continued on page 7)

LABOUR PARTY'S HOSTILITY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 3.

The first reaction of the Labour Party to Government's defence proposals in one of hostility, though no decision was reached at its meeting held in the Commons today which was of an explanatory character. The Executives of three chief Labour organisations will assemble to-night as a prelude to the joint meeting tomorrow.

The Parliamentary Labour Party will meet on March 5 to decide the course of action on the proposals. Meantime, Labour members have been asked not to comment on the White Paper.

It is not expected that the Liberal Opposition's attitude to the proposals will be announced for some time.

Sweeping Changes In Taxation

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON: March 3.

Sweeping changes in taxation, including the imposition of tax on undistributed company profits and repeal of graduated company income-tax are recommended by President Roosevelt in his message to the Congress.

The President asks for 620 million dollars additional revenue, which is a direct sequel to the recent Supreme Court's decisions invalidating the legislation and passing of the Veterans' Bonus Bill in the teeth of the President's veto.

President Roosevelt estimates the new tax on undistributed company profits will yield 1,614 million dollars annually in lieu of 826 millions from graduated company income-tax.

He declares 4,600 million dollars of the undistributed profits are being withheld from stockholders to Government's disadvantage.

He also proposes "wind-fall" tax to recover a considerable part of the old processing taxes.

It is understood that the Treasury's proposal is for a graduated tax averaging 33-1/2 per cent.

FURTHER FALL IN SILVER

Non-Reduction Of Duty In India Budget Blamed

LONDON, March. 3

To-day's further fall in silver by 3/8ths is partly attributed to the disappointment that the Indian budget does not provide for a reduction in the silver duty.

The cessation of "the marriage season" is contributing to the curtailment of the demand, the present smallness of which, rather than any pressure to sell, is held chiefly responsible for the downward trend.

At the same time bullion interests deplore the waning interest from India in view of the fact that Indian demand has come to be regarded as the market's "Sheet Anchor."—Reuter.

U. S. COTTON FOR EUROPE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.

What is described as an intensive study of consumption and demand of American cotton in Europe will be undertaken shortly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which will make particular reference to the competition of foreign growths.

NORWAY'S LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, March 3

The quick success of the first European financing in the American money market since 1934, was shown in swift over-scription and closing of books for Norway's 17,000,000 dollars four-and-a-half per cent bond offer.

PROLONGATION OF U. S. S. C. SESSIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The United States Supreme Court has indicated that it is prepared to prolong the June Sessions, if action on the pending New Deal cases can be quickened thereby.

ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO SUPREME COURT

despite many handicaps. ... improve-

REVIEW

From Messrs. Langley and Co:—

Stock at Interior Towns 28-2-36 2103000 637000

Wheat Malwa Rs. 16 17
Wheat Pissi Rs. 12 13

Mills 40
100 Indore Malwa United

Direction of wind ... Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles

... curred in Malabar. Information ... still lacking.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a clerk experienced in Marine Insurance for European Insurance Company. Apply personally Goldwyn, Low Bow, (India) Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5716).

Unsolicited Testimonials of Appointed people as Clerks, Accountants, Spinning Master, Engineers, Stenographers, Fitters, Telephone Operators, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses Etc., are sufficient proof for bona-fide concern. Apply with particulars, Royal Service Agency, 369|371 Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (5718).

Wanted Male and Female Canvassers to sell well-known Radio for Bombay and Suburbs. Apply Box No. 5711 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—A Bombay Commercial Association requires a competent and clever Secretary knowing Gujerati, well versed and conversant with problems of trade, commerce and industry and possessing Legal knowledge. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 5696 "Bombay Chronicle."

Shorthand-typist Clerk, aged below 25, pay 30, accuracy essential. Apply Box No. 5694, "Bombay Chronicle."

Doctors and Medical Profession is herewith informed that the price of Infra Red Ray Lamp (Electric Light Treatment) is now Rs. 25 only. Particulars from Electro Medical Apparatus Co., Post Box 392, Bombay. (5695).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Let Rooms in Mathuradas Bhuvan at Khetwadi Back Road, also in Shri Hari Nivas at Gowalia Tank and in Shri Hari Sadan near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purshottam Govindji, 62-66 Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (5715).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let. Small and big offices in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate opp. New Customs at very cheap and reduced rents. (5698).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Appear Cambridge July Examination and save time. If Bombay preliminary cannot be passed, better appear Senior Cambridge. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute. 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7|16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Indian Who's Who. 2500 Biographies of leading Europeans and Indians in India. Most valuable and interesting. Indispensable to Business Houses. Over 600 pages profusely illustrated. Few copies left now. Price Rs. 3 only (Postage extra annas 4), Yeshanand & Co. P. B. No. 1020, Bombay. (5688)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore; Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Wanted name of Agency that supplies cuttings from Indian and/or European papers. Apply to P. C. Bulsara, 240, Hornby Road, Fort. (5710).

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

For Sale—Decent small property at Thakurdwar. Apply Mantri at D. J. Trust's road-side building, Gamdevi, Bombay. No brokers. (5701)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Soya Bean—Ideal food for vegetarians, rich in vitamins praised by Mahatma Gandhi—produce of the sub Himalayan region—Rs. 2|8 per bag of 20 lbs with instructions. Obtainable from The Swadeshi Bhandar Almora U. P. 5707.

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Advertiser wants partnership, with distributors of English and American Talking Pictures. Apply Box 5709, "Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—"Dispensary on Sandhurst Road in Hindu locality for immediate sale. Owner going abroad. Dial 41625." (5714).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FILM PRODUCING COMPANIES AND OTHERS

in India may be visited by one Syed Mohammed Hosain of Trinidad, West Indies. The undersigned will not be responsible for the acts or liabilities of this man with whom he has no partnership or other connection.

RANJIT KUMAR,
Trinidad.
2731

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1936.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 16th March 1936, till 1 P. M. (S. T.).

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. GLADSTONE SOLOMON,
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 29th February, 1936.
2737.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG., COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1936, at 10-30 a.m. (St.Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1935.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3.—To confirm the election of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as a director, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election under Article 78 of the Articles of Association.
4.—To confirm the election of Mr. P. T. Harrison as a director, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election under Article 78 of the Articles of Association.
5.—To appoint a director in place of Sir N. B. Saklatvala, Kt., C. I. E., who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
6.—To appoint a director in place of Mr. Bomanjee Aderjee, who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
7.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
8.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents.
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg., Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd March to 12th March 1936 both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th February, 1936.
2689

Public Notices.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD

LOST OR MISLAID.

Split Ticket for 25 shares Nos. 519752 to 519776 of The Union Bank of India Ltd. in the name of Brij Behari is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof. After which duplicate will be issued

(Sd.) BRIJ BEHARI.
5717.

LOST OR MISLAID.

An allotment letter and deposit receipt No. 1049, and allotment money receipt No. 1533 for 100 shares Nos. 51747 to 51846 of the Valcum Insurance Company Ltd. in the name of Mazher Karim Ansari, the Deceased have been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of the above receipts should be notified within one month to the above company at its office, Fort Bombay, otherwise original share certificates concerning the above receipts will be issued to the undersigned.

AZHER KARIM ANSARI.
Administrator.
2758.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS are invited for Building & Plumbing work for Street No. 49-51 Mody Street, Fort, for THE TRUSTEES, SHETH KANJI KHETSEY CHARITIES.

Copies of Tender forms and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 per copy and the plans can be inspected at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

The closing date of receiving the Sealed Tenders is 14th March 1936 upto 2 P. M.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA.
Chartered Architects,
41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
2755.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJI, JAMNADAS MORARJI and LAXMIDAS HARIDAS, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, the Trustees of the Debenture of the Trust Deed, dated the 10th day of July, 1923, made between the Assur Veerji Mills, Ltd., of the one part and the said Trustees of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Gordhanbhai Jhaverbhai Patel.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras freehold tenure situate, lying and being formerly at Mingut Mandalay near Lower Parel B. B. & C. I. Railway Station and at present known as Sun Mill Road at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District and District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 890 square yards (Eight hundred and ninety square yards) or thereabouts as stated in the previous title deeds but now 650 square yards (Six hundred and fifty square yards) or thereabouts together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon and forming part of larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 291, 591, 650, 651 and 213. New Nos. A/12297, 12602 and 13064, Old Survey No. 10 and New Survey Nos. ./2745 and 1/2746 and Cadastral Survey No. 158 of Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1038 (1). Street Nos. 93-95 at Sun Mill Road and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Vallubhji, on or towards the North by the Sun Mill Road, on or towards the East by the property now of Allibhoy Adamji or formerly of Mohanlal Purshottam and on or towards the West by the property of Dhanraj Mills Ltd.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1936.

AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2746.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 965 of 1934.

The NISSHO & CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
versus
(1) SULEMAN DAWOOD. (2) AHMAD DAWOOD .. Defendants

To.
SULEMAN DAWOOD,
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against you to recover from you and the 2nd defendant the sum of Rs. 6,096|12|0 with interest and costs as in the Plaint mentioned and that the hearing of his suit has been fixed for the 25th day of March, 1935 and that in default of your appearance on the day mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated th's 2nd day of March, 1936.

HORMUSJEE M. VAKEEL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
(2745)

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BATH TUBS, CARPETS, CROCKERY AND BRASSWARE GAS STOVES, ETC., AT NO. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD, NEXT TO TENNIS COURT.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 8th March, 1936 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, valuable furniture such as dining tables, chairs sideboard, drawing room chesterfield suites, writing tables, show cases, almyrahs a large lot of iron bedsteads, goondah cupboards, E. table fans, dressing tables chests of drawers teapoys bath tubs screens easy chairs, meat-safe etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Saturday.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Municipality (Impts.) Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 9th March, 1936, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 325 case No. 391 Worli S. M. Pakhadi also at 3-45 p.m.

C. I. sheet roofed godown St. 9-13 part case No. 40 junction of Parel Road and Clare Road, Byculla.

MENESSE & CO.

7th GLORIOUS WEEK
Art-critics say—
It can rival any 'better' American picture.....
THAT'S THE REASON
It draws packed houses every day, every show, every week.
New Theatres Ltd.'s (Calcutta)
Epic Creation of Art
Directed and Picturized by:
Sjt. NITIN BOSE
DHOOP-CHHAON
starring
Idol of Millions
UMASHASHI
K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL, NAWAB, BAHADURI
AT
MINERVA
(TALKIES)
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
Sat. Sun., and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.
TO-MORROW: Special Show at 2-45 P.M.
Being BAKRI-ID Holiday.

THE PICTURE THAT IS BEING PRAISED EVERYWHERE—ALL OVER INDIA—
The picture with pious message of Equality
DHARMATMA
DHARMATMA
DHARMATMA
A Balgandharva-Prabhat Picture
Directed by V. SHANTARAM
DHARMATMA
now in its
13TH GLORIOUS WEEK
DHARMATMA
featuring
BALGANDHARVA RATNAPRABHA VASANTEE (The Child-Wonder)
See the great picture with your family to-night at
KRISHNA Dubash Theatre
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
"SATI SULOCHANA"
written and directed by
SAMBANDA MUDALIAR
and presented by Bharat Lakshmi Pictures at your favourite Theatre.
PLAZA
THURSDAY, 5th and SUNDAY 8th March
At 10-30 A.M. in morning.

TAMIL TALKIE
WITH FAMOUS PAIR
V. S. MANI
Miss LAKSHMIBAI
IN NEW THEATRES'
Purna Chandra
TAMIL VERSION OF THE MOST POPULAR HINDI TALKIE
PURAN BHAKTA
TO-MORROW
MORNING AT 10-30 A.M.
THE APOLLO
SURYA TALKIES.
TATA MILL—POIBAVDI, PAREL.

AGAIN! THE SAME OPPORTUNITY
for the lovers of Telugu Pictures.
TO-MORROW THE 5th MARCH
RANI PREMILA
RANI PREMILA
IN TELUGU AT 10 A. M.
KOHINOOR CINEMA
(Dadar, B.B. & C.I.)

THE LAMP
?
THE GREAT CINE-PRODUCTION
Depicting the glorious womanhood of India from those golden days
SAVITRI
SAVITRI
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (Poona) greatest MARATHI MUSICAL Picture
starring
LEELA
The Silver-voiced star of Indian Screen
Melodious Music
TO PLEASE YOU
Gorgeous Spectacles
TO AMAZE YOU
in
SAVITRI
Directed By:
BHAL G. PENDHARKAR
Music-Director:
Prof. SURESHBABU
The musical super now in its *5th Gracious Week*
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA:—:GIRGAUM.
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays.

PLAZA
To-night 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
'LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER'
TO-MORROW
SPECIAL HOLIDAY CHANGE
LOVE PARADE
with
MAURICE CHEVALIER, JEANETTE MACDONALD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Question Of The Week

When Shall We Have Shorter Indian Films? Asks A Reader. When Shall We Have Better Indian Films? Is Another Form Of The Same Question.

Kumari Cooper in "Dil-ki-Pyas" (Bharat Laxmi) forthcoming release at the Majestic.

"WILD CAT"

At The Roxy

Since the last six weeks, Imperial Film Co.'s smartly different thriller "Wild Cat of Bombay" is having a good rush at the Roxy Talkies, New Queen's Road. Sulochana, the talented Indian star gives brilliant performances in various roles which can well be described as an outstanding element of the success of the picture. Director Sjt. Nand Lal's touches give "Wild Cat" the atmosphere of a thriller—which is a rare production in our Indian movies. "Wild Cat" has an intriguing story that keeps one in the seat from start to finish. Those who love thrills and tragedy must see Sulochana in "Wild Cat" at Roxy Talkies this week.

Kumari Gohar in "Soldier's Sweet-heart" Ranjit release at the West-End.

MORE TALKIE DISTRIBUTORS

Ganga Talkies Distributors is promoted at Lucknow. They nave been assigned the North India Bookings rights of Ideal Films Ltd.

CLARK GABLE

Plans Visit To India

Clark Gable plans visit to India. He will soon be here on his way back from China and Japan.

"DHOOP-CHHAON"

Seventh Week At Minerva

"Dhoop-Chhaon" is a picture of rare artistic merits—It is drawing huge crowds of audience at Minerva. It has stars like Umashashi, K. C. Dey, P. Sanyal, Nawab, Bhaduri. Director Sjt. Nitin Bose has shown his talents in some of the most brilliant touches. "Dhoop-Chhaon" is running seventh week at Minerva.

PRABHAT STUDIOS ATTEMPT

New Background Music And Start "Tukaram"

"Rajput Ramani":—is released in the North. It possesses the qualities of a first-rate picture. As expected Mr. Dhaiban has shown his skill by fine direction. Nalini Tarkhad, Shanta Apte, Mr. Phatak, and Kelkar have enhanced the beauty of the picture by their portrayals. A new attempt made in the direction of background music deserves special mention. Background effects with the help of bells are used to express the emotions and to create the desired atmosphere. It is perhaps a new thing for an Indian picture.

The shooting of Mr. Shantaram's new production is in rapid progress. The interior scenes have been finished and the Company will start this week for outdoor scenes which are to be shot on Sea at Bombay.

A story psychologically developed, full of spectacle, action, and romantic touches; a cast combining stars of repute like Mrs. Durga Khote, Mr. Chandramohan, Shanta Apte, Vasanti, and K. Narayan Kale; an efficient exhibition of new technique and camera-craft; an imaginative and able direction, all these factors are sure to turn out this picture to be Prabhat's ambitious production. The title of this picture is not declared as it is not as yet settled.

Two new pictures.—Preparations of two more pictures are going on. Mr. K. Narayan Kale is handling a theme which will provide something original and new. The story having a novel atmosphere is aimed to solve an important social problem. The rehearsals of this picture will be started within a very short period.

Messrs. Damle and Fattelal are going to direct jointly their first Marathi talkie based on the life of a famous Maharastriya saint "Tukaram." Messrs. Damle and Fattelal—it should be noted were responsible for Maharastra Film Co.'s production "Maharathi Karna." The story and dialogues of Tukaram have come from the pen of Mr. "Shivram" who wrote the dialogues of "Chandrasena."

"Lagna Bandhan" forthcoming release (Sagar Production) featuring Kumari Sabita Devi.

WADIA MOVIETONE PREPARES

Rustic And Stunt Pictures

Pictures come and pictures go but none will probably have as rousing a reception as will be accorded by Cine-enthusiasts all over Bombay to "Pahadi Kanya" (Maid of the Mountains) when the Lamington Talkies opens with the picture "Pahadi Kanya" is going to be an unusual "gate-crasher" for there appears in the lead. the famous couple of Screen Lovers, Nadia and Mansoor in their most supreme performance.

A story of the adventures of a Bhil Chief's beautiful daughter, with vengeance as the theme and melodies to charm the audience, "Pahadi Kanya" will easily be recognized as one of the outstanding picture of 1936.

"Frontier Mail": Smashing of expensive cars, a feature which is admittedly a very costly affair, will be witnessed with gasps of breath when "Frontier Mail" comes on the Screen. Punched

Srimati Anusuya in "Amar Prem" at the Super Cinema.

Noses, black-eyes by the score, broken ribs and cracked heads are the order of the day and hospital bills are swelling side by side with out-door expenses while the shooting of out-door scenes is in progress at present.

The All-Star Cast has a misgiving every morning while leaving for the out-doors and those who come back without a bandage are among the lucky few who escape unhurt.

Films In The Making

Story Of Time And Money Wasted

(BY JALAL D. MALIK.)

Mr. Jalal D. Malik is giving his candid impressions of a visit to a film studio. Mr. Malik expresses the indignation of a lay man. The studio exhibitors may scorn his impressions. But they are not without their own important element of truth

FILMS IN THE MAKING.

I happened to say to a friend, who is some sort of minister without portfolio in a film company that it must be interesting to watch a film being made. He seemed amazed but offered to take me along the following day. Although the session was to begin at the unholy hour of eight, the prospect of seeing at close quarters the Garbos and Chaplins of the future, prompted me to steal myself out of bed, in direct opposition to all natural instincts, at the crack of dawn on a raw January morning. The first surprise, after an interminably long and cold journey, was the studios themselves. I had always pictured them as something out of a fairy tale; an awe-inspiring and palatial building, containing luxuriously appointed rooms decorated with all modern ingenuity and with complete disregard of expense. In actual fact it looked like an aerodrome or a railway shed; inside it was an odd combination of a timber yard and a rag and bone emporium, punctuated at intervals with a generous display of second-hand furniture.

ENTER THE STUDIO.

Although it was past eight there was as yet little sign of activity. Occasionally carpenters or property men would stroll by in leisurely fashion as if they were paid just to hang around. Every now and then a batch of men would appear from round the corner carrying a piece of furniture or scenery, dump it anywhere and anyhow, stand around and admire it and then disappear. A few minutes later another batch would arrive, look round for something to do, spot the newly-placed piece, exchange meaning glances among themselves and then move it a few yards away. Later on another batch would appear, eye the piece disapprovingly and carry it off altogether.

RECORDING STUDIO.

In the recording studio, where the fun was to begin, there was a crowd of people, all apparently engaged to play some part or other. Odd characters, in varying stages of make-up, came out of the dressing rooms, looked round to see how things were progressing and went in again. The orchestra, some thirty strong, stood, for some time, hopefully by their instruments and then drifted towards the coffee room. Some, wiser by experience, brought out knitting or a book to while away the time. Everybody seemed to know everybody else, but none seemed to know or care what they were going to record or when they were going to begin. Eventually there were signs of activity; the microphone and other technical paraphernalia came to the fore; a busy and prosperous-looking gentleman, probably the Fourth Assistant Director, accompanied by half a dozen assistants, appeared on the scene and announced that they would begin. The assistants rushed about giving contradictory instructions. The orchestra tuned up. The singers rehearsed the piece many a time with full orchestral accompaniment before the gentleman-in-charge gave the word that it could be recorded. The warning buzzer went off and there was complete silence for the "take". The singers burst out into song and then solemnly marched to the Recording Room to hear how it had turned out. Something had gone wrong and there was another "take." The second effort proved satisfactory. It was past one o'clock. In five hours a miserable song had been recorded

Continued in col. 3.

(Continued from Col. 7)

which in all probability would be cut when the different parts of the film are piced together.

THE "BREAK".

The announcement of a "break" was received with obvious relief. Waiting for hours on end in the studio atmosphere, though lucrative, is highly depressing. No one bothered to take off his (or her) make-up or change into ordinary clothes. As they were, they made for the door and the nearest restaurant. All those people in their screen get-up and thickly greased and painted faces presented in the broad day light an eerie spectacle. However, once inside a restaurant the spell broke; the rhythmic play of fast masticating jaws soon established that they were human beings and not phantoms.

THE "SET."

Fearing that I might miss something exciting, I hurried through lunch and rused back. After waylaying several persons and enquiring of them as to where the scenes were to be shot, I found myself in the right studio. It seemed to be in the throes of transformation oddly reminiscent of one of Walt Disney's Silly symphonies: goblins rushing about, fetching and carrying, running up ad down ladders, emptying pails, ssawing wood, hammering nails, heaving up loads of timber and sticking enormous pieces of canvas and paper. Out of this pandemonium a grotesque wooden structure was rising, and at that stage it was difficult to visualise what shape or form, if any, it would eventually assume. Tentatively I asked one of the workmen how long would it be before the "set" was finished and received the grudging reply that it depended when the various Directors made up their mind exactly what they wanted. Scene shooting at two!! Half past two, three, four, five o'clock and still no signs of it. After an eternity the set was erected: the grotesque structure by skilful application of canvas and paper was made to represent a hall in some ancient and lordly mansion. An aesthetic young men, the Art Director, stepped forward, glared at the curtains on the window of the set and indignantly shouted for drawing-pine. Half-a-dozen men took up the cry and rushed out. The pins were produced. The aesthete took one, smoothed an imaginary crease in the curtains, stuck the pin, stepped back, admired the effect and faded away.

THINGS MOVE.

Things began to move, at last. Perched at giddy heights in uncomfortable and dangerous positions, electricians manned enormous spotlights of varying colours and kept up a running commentary with the producer in the auditorium or with the cameramen planted high up on a platform. The loud-speaker summoned the Cast to the studio and they trooped in followed by their much harrassed dressers, carrying trays loaded with grease pots and paints, and property-men flourishing cotton and needles. With a final touch of paint and a few stitches here and there the characters came on the set.

MAXIMUM STUPIDITY.

Spotlights played a tattoo and the scene rehearsal started. A crowd of gypsies were entertaining with song and music a gathering of aristocrats in the old manorial hall. It was all played in dumb pantomime to the accompaniment of the sound, recorded in the morning, which was played back through a loud-speaker. The whole scene hadly took two minutes. The parts did not call for any extraordinary powers of acting; but the actors managed to display the maximum stupidity in coping with it. The leadng lady, inflated with her own sense of self-importance, seemed to be concerned mainly with throwing her weight about and making herself felt. The painstaking producer explained and explained, rehearsal followed rehearsal without making any appreciable difference to the quality of the performance. They were still struggling with it when the clock struck eleven and I walked out speculating widly on the amount of money that had been wasted in one day through sheer lack of organization.

"AMAR PREM"

At The Super Talkies

This week the management of Super Talkies are showing Vishnu Cinetone's social picture "Amar Prem" or "Diler Dilber".

Its story is full of realistic scenes of our present-day social life, with situations that will especially appeal to the women.

Kumari Ansuya plays the role of Kokila, an "Ideal Hindu Girl" and she has done full justice to her part. Mr. Ashikhusein besides giving a fine performance of a young lover entertains his fans by a few song hits. Super Talkies seems to increase the number of their regular patrons by this picture.

GOVERNMENT CINE PROPAGANDA

The Budget of the Government of Bombay provides Rs. 32,400/ earmarked under the Village Improvement Scheme:—For "expenses in connection with use of Cinima Publicity Vans."

A dance sequences picked from "Always Tell Your Wife" seen at the Imperial.

LATEST GALLOPS NOTES

On Time And Thracian Prince Show To Advantage

Mad Hatter, Inveralga And Perrier Must Be Noted

(By Our Special Correspondent)

There will be a crowded week of racing with meetings on Thursday and Saturday. Fields are likely to suffer on this account. The following gallops were noted in connection with Thursday's racing:—

DOPATTA (Riding Boy) was given pacework over the mile course. A very fit horse.

LADY BRENDAN (Selby) shaped well in a 7 furlongs gallop with BRIGHT NIGGER (Little) on the tan.

THE NUN (Wilson) travelled very smoothly for 6 furlongs on the race track. Should soon attract the Judges' notice.

MASKED JESTER (Blyth) was too good for BOLD BANDIT (Bullock) over 7 furlongs. The first named has struck form again.

HESPERITUS (Riding Boy) beat a stablemate in a 4 furlongs spurt. Must win shortly.

KIRKIBOST (Simmons) covered 10 furlongs at easy pace in fine style. In great fettle.

THRACIAN PRINCE (Blyth) finished level with CARIOCA (Bullock) over 10 furlongs. The former should be noted.

INVERALGA (Brace) disposed of KNIGHT AT ARMS (Riding Boy) with great ease in a 10 furlongs trial on the race track. The former may spring a surprise.

GRAND WAZIR (Riding Boy) held POWDER BOY (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

ON TIME (Blyth) proved much superior to HILL NOTE (Bullock) over a mile on the tan. Godfrey's hope in Aga Khan's Cup.

CASH SWEEP (Brace) did pace work over 9 furlongs. Fit and well.

MAD HATTER (Burn) outpaced SNOW LEOPARD (Whiteside) in a 4 furlongs spurt on the tan.

ROBERTA (Whiteside) showed great dash in a 5 furlongs burst with MAGNITUDE (Riding Boy) on the grass. The former is fit and well.

CASANOVA (Selby) moved well when doing pacework with CYPRUS CITY (Riding Boy) over the mile course.

WHY (Little) and PEGASUS (Bowley) galloped 6 furlongs. Not tuned up yet.

CHAPEI (S. Black) finished in front of LADYAI, (Clarke) over 6 furlongs on the tan.

PERRIER (Riding Boy) impressed favourably in a 6 furlongs trial on the grass track. Must be followed.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (Cook) showed to advantage in a 6 furlongs burst on the race track.

SANTON (Riding Boy) and EXCELLENCE (O'Neale) finished abreast over 6 furlongs on the tan. Both are fit and well.

CARNIVAL (Hutchins) was too speedy for HEAD DRESS (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs gallop. Has not reproduced track work in a race.

HONEY BOY (Mendoza) prevailed over CHAMPAGNE (Riding Boy) and CATAPULT (Riding Boy) in a 5 furlongs gallop on the race track.

REPLETE (Wilson) spurted half a mile in splendid style. Khairaz's next winner.

VIGILANT (Davison) was fair in a 5 furlongs gallop on the tan.

SANSOLINI (W. Sibbritt) pleased in a 5 furlongs test on the tan. Much improved.

MILK AND HONEY (Whittle) shaped well over 5 furlongs on the tan.

KUTUB (Riding Boy) held VIRKUMAR (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop.

MAMLUK AL IRAQ (Riding Boy) strode out freely in a mile gallop.

SUN ROSE (Simmons) put up a smart show over 10 furlongs.

TAIR AL ZAMAN (Davison) gave a good account of himself over 10 furlongs on the tan track.

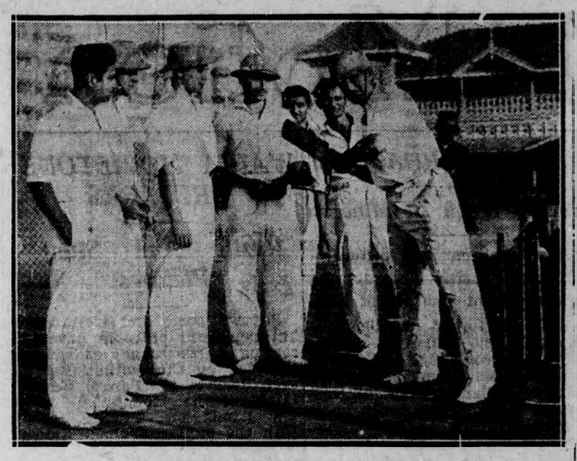
SAIF AL IRAQ (M. Hoyt) galloped 10 furlongs. Fair.

AL MUQBIL (Britt) went 10 furlongs on the tan. In tip top condition.

KANANNAH (Britt) was given a 10 furlongs gallop. Fair.

TOFAN BEG (Riding Boy) showed to advantage in a 9 furlongs gallop on the tan.

TURKISH PRINCE (Wilson) moved freely in a mile gallop. Has retained form shown earlier in season.



Wensley, the Sussex professional, who has been appointed cricket coach by the Parsi Gymkhana, gives batting lessons to pupils at the Kennedy Sea Face ground.

Grigg Has Lapsed Into Vicious Tradition

OVERDUE RELIEFS IGNORED

Indian Commerce Chambers' Federation's Attack On India Budget

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March. 3

The Committee of the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry met this morning again and considered the draft letter which they are addressing to the Secretary Government of India in the Finance Department criticising the various aspects of Sir James Grigg's budget.

The letter as finally approved states.

VICIOUS TRADITION

The Committee having given careful consideration to the budget speech, note with regret and disappointment that Sir. J. Grigg, from whom sound financial reorganisation was expected, has laped into the vicious traditions of underestimating the revenue and thereby minimising the surplus and using surplus for non-recurring purposes and withholding the possible relief of taxation. The Committee are glad to find that the Actuals for 1934-35 and the Revised Estimates for 1935-36 and the Budget Estimates for 1936-37 have disclosed surpluses and that in the first two cases such surpluses have been in excess of the anticipations of the Finance Member. But this very fact makes it all the more necessary that more accurate estimates of revenue should be made in preparing the budget. After having the taxation at the point which it has existed for the last so many years, the surplus is what is overdue and cannot but result. One has the apprehension that the last two budgets were framed on unnecessarily strict and conservative lines and the tendency to show greater eventual surplus than anticipated is by no means a qualification of the budget. While the Revised Estimates for 1935-56 show surplus, when one bears in mind that against it in railways there is definite loss, it will be realised that on the whole the results of 1935-36 including the Railways, entail loss. The same can be said of the budget for 1936-37 and this is being mentioned in order that the necessity for putting the Railway machinery right may not be overlooked.

WANTED RETRENCHMENT ON RAILWAYS.

The Committee take this opportunity to impress upon the Government the imminent necessity of effecting retrenchment in Railway expenditure expeditiously and adequately in every possible manner so that the Railways may not remain a losing proposition. The method of increasing the Railway revenue by increasing freights and fares does not appeal to the Committee. Such a method, apart from the inherent economic difficulty contained therein, is open to the further objection that the "road competition" would be further increased. To resort to the method of increasing revenue by enhancing freights and fares is indeed possible only on account of the monopolistic nature of the Railway system and is opposed to all commercial principles. The retrenchment of Railway expenditure shall enable contribution to be made Railways to general railways and thereby augment the surplus.

The General Budget is unfortunately subject to similar criticisms. The Government are apparently relying on the continuance of taxation which was imposed for emergency purposes.

UNWARRANTED AND UNJUSTIFIED.

The Committee think that the proper way of administration would be to keep the expenditure under very strict control, to grant reliefs without delay in all directions wherein they are due, in fact overdue, and spend money in such directions as would lead to the material prosperity of the country as a whole. In making this statement the Committee is not overlooking the partial removal of surcharges on Income-Tax and Super Tax but the Committee would submit with all the emphasis at their command that the steps taken in these directions have been very halting and quite inadequate. In fact the statement of the Finance Member that the defence expenditure amounting to about 45 crores should not be regarded as being the new permanent low level of defence expenditure has created a kind of panic. The public in India expected further efforts would be made to considerably reduce this fixture. As a matter of fact whilst the Finance Member has taken cognisance of several items for the new Constitution one, which he has missed completely, is the reduction of expenditure on Defence.

The Committee wish to reiterate emphatically their conviction that this figure of expenditure on Defence is unwarranted and is unjustified.

UNSOUND FINANCE

The Committee view with apprehension as unsound finance

(Continued on Page 14)

BUDGET DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued From Page 7)

to be given after both sides had been heard.

The President said that he had already given his ruling.

NO SURPLUS.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji expressed admiration for the budget statement of Sir James Grigg. He could not, however, endorse the implications of certain observation of Sir James Grigg, especially that relating to economic recovery. The fact of the matter was as the railway deficit must ultimately be borne by the tax-payer, the general and railway budgets combined left no surplus. He reminded Sir James Grigg of the unfulfilled promise of his predecessor to charge tax on commercial profits of three years average. He also urged reduction in military budget, lower postal rates and lower salt duty.

INDIA'S DEFENCE.

Sir Mohomed Yakub wondered why Sir Homi Mody had described Sir James Grigg's budget as less bad. Perhaps Sir H. P. Mody would be pleased only when all surpulses were given to the Tatas. (Laughter). And similarly Mr. Joshi and Professor Ranga would be pleased only when the surpulses were set apart for Labour and Peasants and political prisoners.

Mr. Gadgil: Will you join us?

Sir Mohamed Yakub: I shall join you if you remain firm where you are. I don't believe in starting one thing to-day and spending it to-morrow.

Proceeding Sir Md. Yakub wanted the money allotted for rural areas to be spent on items that would help the daily life of the people and not on showy objects. He suggested, instead of distributing small sums over large areas, more money should be spent in smaller areas and extend the benefits later to the adjoining areas.

A voice: Are you thinking of Morsadabad?

Sir Mahomed Yakub: Why not Morsdabad? It is an advanced agricultural area.

Mr. Gadgil: It only produces Knights.

Sir Md. Yakub: Both night and day. (Laughter).

Proceeding Sir Md. Yakub wanted restoration of grant to the Aligarh University without cut so that the staff might not be discontended. He wanted also an enquiry into the effects of the sugar exise duty on small factories. He wanted that the question of reshuffling of portfolios should be taken after Federatioin. Regarding military expenditure he reminded the House that preparations for a big world war were proceeding in Asia in the name of peace and it was necessary that India should not lag behind in the defence of Ind'a.

AN EXCLUDED AREA!

Mr. Bagchand Soni, delivering a maiden speech, detailed the needs of Ajmer-Merwara where compulsory education had not been introduced, and water supply was unfit for human consumption and people suffered like dumb animals. In fact Ajmer-Merwara had been treated like an excluded area. There was only one member for the Federal Assembly for Ajmer-Merwara, while Delhi, with half the area, could sent two. He urged Government to satisfy the aspirations of the people of Ajmer-Merwara for a hand in the administration.

EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORT.

Mr. Nauman complimented the Finance Member on his skill. He claimed, as the President of the Skin Merchants' Association of Calcutta, that Sir James Grigg's action last year in reducing duty on skins had pushed up exports to 169 lakhs which was the highest for twenty years. He urged reduction of duty on petrol and motor cars and agreed with Mr. Vissanji that army expenditure worked out at ninety crores on the basis of price value compared with 1923-24. He wished the Finance Member would help the industries and put an embargo on gold export.

Mr. Basant Kumar Das urged the claim of Assam for petrol duty and characterised the budget as helping the British domination of India.

TAX ON POOR.

Mr. Abdullah Haroon welcomed the grant of 45 lakhs to Sind and Orissa by the Finance Member. (Laughter).

Voice: Now you should get another 45 lakhs.

He regretted the budget taxed the poorer classes more than the capitalist and the middle classes. He wished Sir James Grigg would follow Sir George Schuster's protective policy. He calculated the sugar duty would be half to one crore above the budget.

Mr. Surya Kumar Som said that at least a quarter of the rural grant allotted to Bengal must be reserved for meeting the danger of hyacinth pest. The bureaucracy could not do any good thing with grace as postal card which was really used by the cultivator, was not benefited.

Sir Cowasji: Are they so used.

Mr. Som: My Hon'ble Friend can't appreciate what quarter pice means.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17,790 Mc/s (16.86 m.),
GSF 15,140 Mc/s (19.82 m.),
GSE 11.860 Mc/s (25,29 m.),

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'Yorkshire Pudding'. A programme of sketch and verse from the East of the Pennines. 8 p.m. Musical Interlude. 8-5 p.m. Prose Reading. 8-20 p.m. A Pianoforte Recital by Egerton Tidmarsh. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor Richard Austin. Raya Garbousova (Violoncello) Relayed from the Pavilion Bournemouth. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room. Leamington Spa. 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres. 855 kc/s.

12-0 noon. Selection of Indian music. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Jules Craen and his Quintet. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. (By kind permission of the Management). 2-0 p.m. Close down. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. (By kind ppermission of the Management). 6-30 p.m. Gujerati Songs. Tricamlal Pragji Balsara. 7-0 p.m. Commercial News. 7-15 p.m. Exposition of Gatha. Ervad Framro A. Bode, B.A. 7-30 p.m. "Laila Majnu" a short musical play). 7-40 p.m. "In and Around Bombay." A Weekly survey of events in and around Bombay during the past week. 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-0 p.m. Bhai Chella. In khyal, Thumri and Bhajans. 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. Week's Sport. A. G. A. Norman. 10-0 p.m. The Life of Paganini. A Biography in Music. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Madhmad. 1-10 p.m. Anwar Sultan. Thumri Bhairwain. 1-30 p.m. A Short Story. By Mrs. F. E. Quraishi. 1-45 p.m. Master Mohan. Bhajan. 1-55 p.m. Sardar Hussain. Violin-Durga. 2-0 p.m. Anwar Sultan. Ghazal. 2-15 p.m. Haidar Husain. Thumri Bhim. 2-30 p.m. Close down. 6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Nawab Jan. "Dil se tiri nigah jigar tak utar gai." 6-15 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar-Bhopali. 6-20 p.m. Nawab Jan. Thumri. 6-30 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Nindon ki basti. 6-45 p.m. Nawab Jan. "Bhawen tanti hain khanjar hath men hai tan ke baithe hain. 7-0 p.m. Abdul Waheed Khan. Khayal Sudh Kalyan. 7-30 p.m. "Hassan Bin Sabah." Prof. Mohd. Said, M.A., I.E.S. (Retd.). 7-45 p.m. Haidar Husain. Sitar—Aimon Kalyan. 8-0 p.m. Abdul Waheed Khan. Tarana Bhopali. 8-30 p.m. Abdul Waheed Khan. Khayal Bihag. 8-45 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra. Maut Kaghat. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani. 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Pilgrims of Kublai Khan. Lt.-Col. H. W. Wagstaff, R.E. 10-0 p.m. A Concert by His Excellency the Viceroy's Orchestra Quintette. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres. 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m. Time signal. SB "The Air-Do-Wells." A Radia Concert Party with Claude Gardner, Effie Atherton, Brian Lawrence, Jean Colin, Ronald Hill, Marion Dawson, Wilfred Thomas, Margaret Steddeford, and the B.B.C. Variety Orchestra. (A. B. B. C. Recorded Programme). Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (If any). 1-36 p.m. Gastronomical Talk by Shoopakar. 1-56 p.m. Recorded Selections. 2-26 p.m. Kathakata by Pt. Amulya Krishna Brattacharya. 3-6 p.m. Time Signal. Close down. 4-36 p.m. Time Signal Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament. (Relayed from C. F. C. Ground). Commentaries by Bertie Meyer and L. G. E. Clarke. 5-36 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Sachin Mullick. 5-46 p.m. Raga Demonstration by Suresh Chandra Chakravarty, B.L. 6-6 p.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Umapada Bhattacharya. 6-26 p.m. Surendra Chandra Chakravarty. 6-46 p.m. Nitai Ghatak. 7-6 p.m. Harsha Deb Roy. 7-21 p.m. A Detective Story. 7-36 p.m. Instrumental Music. Rajendra Narayan Sen Gupta—Sarode Solo. 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English. 8-6 p.m. SB An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry. 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali). 9-6 p.m. SB Light Bengali Songs. Zamiruddin Khan. 9-21 p.m. SB Mistry Story by X. 9-36 p.m. SB A Running Commentary on the Boxing Competition—Semi-Final All-India Inter-Regimental Championships. Commentator:—Bertie Meyer. Relayed from Fort William. 10-6 p.m. SB Weather Bulletin, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English). 10-21 p.m. SB Boxing Commentary Continued. 10-36 p.m. Time Signal. Close down.

ABOLISH BETTING ON FOOTBALL POOLS!

F. A. Appeals To Home Secretary And M. Ps.

LONDON March. 2.

The Football Association has sent a letter to the Home Secretary in view of the bill which is shortly coming up in the House of Commons on Pools Betting, urging him and the Government to effect the speediest legislation to eliminate pools betting on football.

At a meeting of the League Clubs it was decided by 25 votes, with ten abstentions, to ask the League Management Committee for the immediate restoration of the original fixtures and also to restore the original fixtures from next Saturday.—Reuter.

NISSAR TO LEAVE LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 27.

The Punjab is to lose its fast bowler, M. Nissar, who is also India's chief bowler, says "The Statesman."

Nissar has accepted a post on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and will probably be posted to Nagpur.

New Jockey For Golden Miller

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 3.

Being very much worried at "Golden Miller's" refusal at Newbury, Dorothy Paget, the owner, will be trying the new jockey, Evan Williams, when the horse runs in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. Williams may ride "Golden Miller" in the Grand National. It is thought that "Golden Miller" as it is the custom with some horses, has taken a dislike for jockey Wilson. There is no question of Wilson's riding ability.

CENTRAL CINEMA

NEAR ALBLESS BAUG—CHARNI ROAD—OFF QUEEN'S RD.

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

ROMANCE *and* THRILLS...*merrily combined!*

Debonair William Powell stalks danger and romance with equal facility! His greatest role brings him a new screen sweetheart—you'll love her!

NEXT SATURDAY

YOU'LL VOTE HIM THE SCREEN'S FUNNIEST MAN!

Sure he was great in "Naughty Marietta" and "The Affairs of Cellini"— but here's the merriest of them all!

PLANS OPEN AT THEATRE. 'Phone 27787.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Sud 12, 1992
Muslim: Jilhej 9, 1354
Parsi: Shoerever 30, 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 56m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m.
Hightide: 9-37; 22-33.
Lowtide: 4-15; 15-46
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m
Principal H. V. Hampton's Lecture on "Unpopularity of Teaching as a Profession", Antonio De Silva School Hall, Dadar, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 5.

Bakri-Id, Public Holiday Banks closed Bombay Races, Spring Meeting. First day.

SATURDAY, March 7.

S. S. 'Cathay' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, March 9.

Bombay Natural History Society, annual meeting of members at the Prince of Wales' Museum (New Wing) 6-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Sakito on February 28 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 25 via usual ports.

POSTAL NOTICES.

As Thursday the 5th March 1936 is a Post Office Holiday on account of Bakri Id the following will be the latest hour of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. of Registered Letters and parcels for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Registered Letters 5-00 p.m. 4th inst. and Parcels upto 5-00 p.m. on 4th inst.

Postings at the Town Sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hour.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Incomali" Via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

GHEE FAKER FINED.

Mr. Malsi Bechar, owner of the shop at No. 68 (3), Girgaon Back Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 80 (in default to undergo 1 month's simple imprisonment) on 28-2-1936, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 75.4 per cent.

THE KARNATAK SANGH

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Mr. Narayanacharya Kusnur will deliver a lecture on "Kannada Alphabet and its suitability for adaptation as an All-India Alphabet", followed by a practical demonstration of the new Kannada Typewriter invented by him, on Thursday the 5th inst. at 6 p.m. in the Hall of the Sangh at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benam Hall Lane, Girgaum.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"I dream Too Much." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Rendezvous." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"She Married Her Boss." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Mother". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Savitri." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Wild Cat of Bombay.". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Tunnel." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Song of Life." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Littlest Rebel" Time as usual.

APOLLO (Surya) "Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

"PATHARE KSHATRIYA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE".

The Somavanshi Kshatriya Vaktrutwottejak Samaj intends to convene a 'Pathare Kshatriya Educational Conference' in the near future, with a view to consider all questions relating to Education in the community. Members of the Pathare Kshatriya community, interested in the cause of education are requested to forward their views to the Hon. Secretary, Social Committee, S. K. V. Samaj.

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDAL

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "K. R. Cama Oriental Institute," Raveline Street, Fort, by Mr. Maneck F. Mulla, M.S.F. (London), Specialist in latest Swedish Curative Massage, on "The Art of Massage and its curative effects."

ANJUMAN-I-RAUNAQ-I-ISLAM

A special meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held at the Masjid hall at Jacob Circle on Sunday the 1st inst. to form an Association for the Uplift of Muslims in particular, and Indians in general, presided by Mr. Mahomed Ayoob Bangaloreyala when the following Office bearers were unanimously elected.

President: Mr. M. I. Bangaloreyala. Vice President: Seth Husainmiyan Kalsekar, Secretaries: Moulana Abdul Latiff Easub, Mr. Sajjawalshah, Mr. Shaikh Yusuf Kalseker. Treasurer Mr. Mahmood Moulana Abdul Kader. The Association has resolved to conduct a Free typewriting office for poor and needy people on Mohamedally Road and Bhendi Bazar junction, and to give stipends to deserving students out of the funds of the Association from 10th of March 1936.

Id Prayers At Esplanade Maidan

The Id prayers, this year, will be held at Esplanade Maidan, and all the arrangements will be as usual. The programme is as under:—

7-55 to 8-10 a.m. Neate-Namaz.
8-11 to 8-30 a.m. Khutba by Maulana Abulkalam Azad which will be broadcast from Calcutta.
8-40 a.m. Namaz and after Khatba.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Major General and Mrs. E. W. C. Bradfield, Mr. J. B. Irwin and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Flockhart lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

DIAMOND BROKER MURDER CASE

Accused Committed To Sessions

Ratilal Virchand Shah (25), a diamond broker, and his brother Shantilal Virchand Shah (18), a student were committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday, to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on charges of murder and abetment.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge of having murdered Kanayalal Amritlal Shah, a diamond broker on December 22, at their residence in Abdul Rehman Street.

At the resumed hearing yesterday, Umerchand Virchand, father of the two accused gave evidence. He broke down in the witness-box when he was narrating the incidents which happened on the day when his sons were taken into custody.

He stated he had been to a Cinema in the evening, and when he returned, his sons were not in house. They did not return even in the morning. Witness went out in search of them and when he returned home, he found the police in his room and saw Ratilal in custody. He identified the trunk as belonging to him.

CHARGES FRAMED.

The Magistrate framed charges, against the accused, of murder and abetment.

The accused reserved their defence.

Mr. Gadkari made an appeal on behalf of Shantilal that he should not be charged with murder, before the Magistrate framed charges. The Magistrate observed that he had no alternative at present except to frame charges under Sections 302 and 119.

Mr. Gadkari applied for bail for Shantilal, who has upto now been allowed to remain on bail. The Magistrate directed him to make his application to the High Court, as the accused was over 16 years of age.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

Asthika Samaj Chit Fund Appeal

The Chief Judge, and Mr. M. S. Noronha heard the Asthika Samaj Chit Fund case on Tuesday at the Small Causes Court and reserved judgment.

Baby Week In Baroda

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Mar. 3.

A Baby Show on a small scale will be held at Baroda, under the auspices of Shree Maharani Chimanabai Maternity and Child Welfare League, at its Navapura Ward Centre. Babies under two years who may be brought for medical examination will be given a nice toy for play. The healthiest six babies will be selected for prizes.

A small Health Exhibition will be also arranged in the rooms of centre.

The dates fixed for this show are 5th March 1936 and 6th March 1936. Lady Krishanamachari will distribute the prizes.

H. R. H. Shah Mahmud, the Afghan War Minister, who is sailing for England shortly on a Continental and world tour.

AFGHAN WAR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

The Chief Organiser of the Id Prayers at Esplanade Maidan wires:—

His Excellency Walahazrat Mahmood Shah Khan, War Minister of Afghanistan with Maulana Salahuddin Khan Saljuki, Consul-General at Delhi will arrive in Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 a.m. He will join the Id prayers at the Esplanade Maidan.

Id prayers will be begun at 8-40 All arrangements are as usual.

"UNEMPLOYMENT DAY"

To-day's Meetings In City

Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, General Secretary, A. I. T. U. C. writes:—

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Bekar Kamgar Sangh three public meetings will be held to-day, Wednesday, to observe the "Unemployment Day."

At Lalbagh at 5-30 p.m.
At Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m.
At Ferguson Road at 8 p.m.

Several Labour leaders will address the meetings

COTTON CONSUPTION IN MILLS

Statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India.

(Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Acts, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States.)

(In bales of 400 lb. net).

British India during January 1936 195,763; during January 1935 194,282; since 1st September 1935 934,154; during corresponding period last year 971,881.

Indian States during January 1936 36,064; During January 1935 39,093; since 1st September 1935 182,436; during corresponding period last year 183,465.

Total India during January 1936 232,727; during January 1935 233,375; since 1st September 1935 11,16,590; during corresponding period last year. 11,55,346.

N. B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

Primary Schools Must Have Buildings Of Their Own

City Fathers Urge Corporation To Take Advantage Of Cheap Money, And Avoid Paying Exorbitant Rents

A welcome move was made in the Corporation on Tuesday to tackle the question of building construction for primary schools, by taking advantage of the cheap money market.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved in the Municipal Corporation on Tuesday that the Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit schemes with estimates for constructing five school buildings in the northern part of the city.

Mr. Jamnadas said in 1928, it was resolved to set apart Rs. 10 lacs for constructing school buildings, but for want of funds, the question was shelved. Now he brought the matter again, as money was cheap and they should take advantage of the cheap money market. He felt emphatically that if they enforced compulsory primary education, they should also provide suitable school buildings for the school children.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle supporting the resolution said some of the landlords charged exorbitant rents for school buildings, and it was time that the Corporation constructed their own school buildings.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Mr. I. S. Patel further supported the proposition.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker moved an amendment that the Works Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner a scheme for constructing school buildings in the city.

Mr. M. I. Sarang seconded the amendment.

FOR THE NORTH OF THE CITY.

Mr. Meherally moved another amendment to provide five school buildings in the north of the city, and some other buildings in the other parts of the city.

Mr. M. R. Masani seconded the amendment.

Dr. M. C. Javle said that in other parts of the city, there were already several school buildings, but none in the northern part of the city. He therefore supported the original proposition.

At this stage, further discussion was adjourned till Monday.

During the earlier part, Mr. D. G. Khairaz asked:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state—

(a) Is it not a fact that the Commissioner gave an assurance that Dr. Nerurkar would retire before the expiration of his full term of extension, when he approached the Corporation to grant him extension?

(b) Is the Commissioner prepared to contradict the press reports in connection with this matter?

(c) Is Dr. Nerurkar prepared to deny that he gave an assurance that he would retire before the full expiration of his term of extension?

The Commissioner:—

(a) No.
(c) Yes.

The Mayor did not allow question (b) under Rule No. 8 of Interpellations Rules.

To a supplementary question by Mr. Khairaz, the Commissioner said Dr. Nerurker would take leave in August 1937 prior to retirement.

PARTITION OF BENGAL

Aga Khan's Opposition To It Recalled

The following are extracts from the speech of Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed which he made in proposing the health of His Highness the Aga Khan at the dinner given to him on Monday:—

I first met the Aga Khan in London in 1898 at a State Concert at Buckingham Palace. I next met him in the following year at Ostend in Belgium under peculiar circumstances. His Majesty the Shah of Persia was staying there with his Court and His Highness was his guest in a palatial hotel. I had gone from London to Ostend to present an address to the Shah on behalf of the Indian Muslims in London and had engaged rooms in the same hotel. I presented the address to His Majesty who received me in a special audience and expresed satisfaction with my interview. The next day a fierce-looking Persian came to my room and asked me: "Are you the Indian poet?" Before I could say "Yes" or "No" he said: "The Prime Minister has ordered me to pay £200—to you." "What for?" said I. "For the expenses of your journey." I told him I did not require any money from the Prime Minister for my travelling expenses and refused to accept the amount. The next morning His Highness met me in the Hotel and asked me if it was true that I had refused the present sent to me by the Shah. I answered in the affirmative. His Highness said "You have committed a great offence" and assured me the amount was not sent as charity but as a token of Royal appreciation of Literary merit. He further added: "If the Shah had sent the money to me I would have considered it an honour myself. Please go to the Prime Minister and receive the present." I accordingly saw the Prime Minister who with great formality handed over the present to me as a token of royal pleasure and added "I am further commended by the Shah to invest to you with the decoration of the knight-hood of the Order of the Lion and Sun." I received the insignia in due humility.

CURZON'S OPPOSITION TO DENOMINATIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

I next met His Highness in India in Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar in 1903. His Highness was the President of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference. In his presidential address His Highness had publicly emphasised the demand for a Muslim University. His Highness was the guest of Lord Curzon and it was a very bold act on His Highness' part to make a demand for a Muslim University against which the Viceroy had very strongly expressed himself. I shall reveal to you an incident which would prove the strength of the hostility of the Viceroy to the movement. In 1899 after the death of Sir Syed Ahmed I had published an article in the "Nineteenth Century" on the proposed Muslim University in India. I submitted the same to Queen Victoria with an humble memorial that Her Majesty be pleased to grant a donation towards the proposed Muslim University Fund in India. Her Majesty was agreeable to the idea and communicated her royal pleasure by wire to the Viceroy. Lord Curzon sent a long letter to the Queen in which he expressed himself strongly against a denominational University and in favour of the continuance of Chartered Government Universities. The Aga Khan, therefore, was most courageous in going against the declared policy of the Viceroy. He, however, devoted all his energy to the movement and made it a success.

In 1906 I again met the Aga Khan. This time at Simla where I had proceeded to join the Muslim Deputation to Lord Minto. His Highness was the President of the Deputation. After the presentation of the Historical Address each member of the Deputation singly was asked his opinion with regard to the Partition of Bengal. The unanimous opinion of the members was in favour of the Partition but the President was against it. This action had made His Highness unpopular with the Mahomedans. On one occasion I remember to have given expression to the Muslim popular feeling to His Highness in the following words: "Sir, you are the guardian of Hindu interests in the Muslim camp." Here His Highness interjected ("You had called me a Hindu watch-dog in the Muslim camp"). Yes, Sir, I had the audacity to do so." His Highness coolly replied that he was right and the Muslims were wrong and time would prove it: and time did prove it. In 1911, His late Majesty in the Proclamation Durbar at Delhi, annulled the Partition of Bengal. After the Durbar all the Mahomedan members of the Imperial and Provincial Councils assembled in the tent of His Highness to discuss the new situation. His Highness then said that he was from the beginning against the Partition and repeated to the audience my conversation with him on the subject a few years ago.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Derelict Area?

Dharavi is a neglected spot within the Bombay Municipal limits. It is the centre of the tanning industry and there live all the tannery workers. The abominable condition of the locality has long been brought to public light, yet no relief has come to the suppressed classes who dwell there. It was Mr. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, who, in his reports about the slums of Bombay, exposed the appallingly insanitary conditions prevalent in Dharavi. Mr. Masani of the Congress Socialist Party took advantage of the invitation of the Tamil Reading Room in Dharavi on the occasion of its first anniversary on Sunday to go round some of the places where human beings are supposed to work and live. The stench chokes up one's respiratory channels. The dwellings in many cases are veritable black-holes. In dry and sunny weather, Dharavi is horrible. How much more should it be in the rainy season? We have heard of the derelict areas of Durham and other old mining centres of England. But one wonders if they are anything like Dharavi, the neglected spot of Bombay! It is said that Dr. Nerurkar, the Health Officer of Bombay, once remarked he could not stand the stinking smell! Still the Corporation finds no funds to remedy such horrible conditions in the name of humanity. It, however found about 10 lakhs benefit for the rich and the lanlords by reducing the general tax by 1 per cent!

"Talkie" Dispute

The controversy in the Press over the proposal to instal a talkie house in Matunga does not reflect to the fullest extent the great undercurrent of opposition and apprehension among the residents of the locality. This is the burning question that is on the lips of every one in Matunga. While those who support the idea of having a talkie are vocal, those who consider its advent as an unmitigated nuisance have the bulk of the population behind them. In the present state of opinion in Matunga it will only be fair for the Police Commissioner or whoever is the authority to grant permission to defer the grant of licence for the "talkie-house" and set up a suitable machinery by which the true feeling of the residents in the matter can be properly gauged.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Yesterday I was lucky enough to get an interview with Dr. F. A. Dias, the President of the Bandra Municipality.

Asked when he expected the drainage scheme to be completed, Dr. Dias said it would take about two years. He gave me to understand that by the installation of drainage scheme the sanitary and cess bills would not be affected, the only expenses will be those for connections.

He told me that the plans for the two parks, one at Lands' End and the other at Chapel Road, have been sanctioned and he excepts work to be put in hand shortly.

I asked him whether the plans for the revised drainage scheme which included Khar and Santa Cruz, had been forwarded to Government. To which he replied that they were submitted, but nothing had been heard of them as yet.

To-day at 7 p.m. I am told is to be held the extraordinary general meeting at the Bandra Town Hall and I understand the chief subject is election of a new president.

BANDRA RETREAT HOUSE.

Ever since the founding of the house at the top of Bandra Hill a large number of Retreats had been organised where Catholics from Bombay and round about the suburbs made their retreat.

Now I am told Rev. Fr. Le Tellier is to pay a short visit to Bombay in order to give a set of spiritual retreats.

The first retreat is to start on the 6th of March and those who wish to make a retreat would be furnished with necessary information, by the Retreat House, Bandra.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY. MARCH 4, 1936

DELIMITATION REPORT

The report of the Indian Delimitation Committee, judged by its summary published in the Press, —the Press has not yet been favoured with a copy of the Report by the Publicity Department of the Government of India— seems to be but a series of crude compromises between sound principles of delimitation and a number of vested interests. We hardly discover in it any signs of a consistent plan except signs of gerrymandering in every possible way so as to consolidate all available forces against the Congress. It justly gives considerable importance to the problem of adjusting the claims of urban and rural interests. It sets out with certain sound principles that while rural interests should not be allowed to be dominated by the urban, the latter should receive the full share of representation they deserve because of the higher standards of culture and organization in cities and the concentration of commerce therein. But in practice the Committee seems to have sadly ignored the special claims of cities which rural interests themselves have recognised. It has sacrificed its own principles on the plea that "the only course open to it was to deal with each province individually, securing that the proposals put forward had the support of the decided bulk of public opinion." The Committee has very much under-estimated the strength of public opinion in support of the special claims of cities. This is evident from the fact, among others, that in the Bombay Presidency only 14 general seats and 6 Muslim seats have been allotted to the urban areas including the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat-cum-Rander, Poona and Sholapur.

Multi-Member Constituencies

Nor is there much consistency in the report in adjusting the claims of single-member and multi-member constituencies. Single-member constituencies are recommended as a rule for all constituencies, except where a multi-member constituency is made necessary by the reservation of seats for scheduled castes or backward tribes. In Bombay, however, the principle of multi-member constituencies is recommended on the plea that the public demand here is very strong for such constituencies. Madras, too, is treated somewhat similarly. It is difficult to believe that opinion in all other provinces is against multi-member constituencies. Such constituencies have the merit of providing due opportunities to influential minorities, who can, under a system of proportional representation, concentrate all their voting strength on their representatives. And the success of the minorities in this way would encourage even those who now have separate electorates to accept joint electorates even without reservation of seats. But the general policy of the Hammond Committee seems to be rather to emphasize and rigidify sectional differences than to minimise them.

A Challenge To Congress

Some other peculiarities of the report we shall consider on an early occasion after we shall have received the copies of the report. It is amazing that advance copies have not yet been made available to the Press, though it would have been to Government's own advantage to do so. We expect that the report will only strengthen the suspicion created by its summary that it has striven to consolidate various vested interests against the Congress. The All-India Congress Committee's Office will do well, therefore, to publish at an early date a searching criticism of the report as a whole. Similar work should be undertaken by the Provincial Congress Committees with regard to their respective provinces. It is also necessary that all local Congress organisations should see that the local electoral rolls are perfect. It is obvious that, despite all the gerrymandering that may be attempted by official or semi-official bodies, the wider franchise under the new Constitution, though not wide enough, should help the Congress to capture the new Councils, if only they organize a vigorous propaganda and start it early enough. Congressmen will be the last to grudge the weightage given to the rural areas. They should rather betake themselves more to the remoter villages and win by varied service the confidence of the rural voters. There is a mighty official attempt to falsify the Congress claim that it represents the country more than any other body. That attempt is a challenge to the Congress and should be an added incentive to it to demonstrate the soundness of its claim.

Sanctions Or Surrender?

Mr. Eden's contribution to discussions in the Committee of Eighteen, is reported to have electrified Geneva and stunned Italian journalists. Even American circles are enthusiastic over it, we are told. Britain, Mr. Eden declared, was willing to join; indeed, she positively favoured the idea—the imposition of an oil embargo "if other principal supplying and transporting States, who were members of the League, were prepared to do likewise." Roumania and Persia have as good as imposed an oil embargo on Italy already. Could it be that difficulties were anticipated from Russia under French inspiration? For, so far as France is concerned, there is little doubt that she will do her best to delay and defeat the oil embargo move for her own particular purposes which the present European situation has rendered more compelling. And Russia is concerned in it in an almost equal degree. But Geneva reports suggest that "Britain's lead is supported by all the principal oil-producing countries."

This would mean that the path of the embargo was practically clear—Mr. Flandin following the Laval practice joining unenthusiastically at the last moment. But there are also telegrams from Geneva—the cable from London can be discounted as a pro-Italy Rothermere stunt—revealing energetic efforts to secure peace. "A final attempt at conciliation"—there has been a whole series of "final" attempts—is to be made in the form of "a fresh appeal to the belligerents to end the war." The armistice terms to be suggested may well amount to the surrender of Abyssinia provided Italy agrees to accept the present of Abyssinia from the League. However, the next twenty-four hours will, we hope, clear the situation and, incidentally, show who is where in relation to the League and the League Covenant.

Britain And Egypt

The Anglo-Egyptian Talks have been inaugurated in Cairo in an atmosphere of mutually felicitious speeches. This is usual with every conference and conversation. But the question is: how will the talks end? A British paper urged in mail week that the Egyptians "do not want to see British whips exchanged for Italian scorpions" and that Britain should seize this opportunity for achieving a real "treaty of paternity." Nahas Pasha's speech shows that Egyptians are aware of whatever dangers are facing and are willing to make peace with Britain provided it does not compromise their honour and rights. Sir Miles Lampson, of course, responded suitably and even "looked forward," in the name of Britain "to an era of complete sovereignty for Egypt, when Britain and Egypt would appear before the world as allies and equals." But the trouble is that, traditionally, Imperialism has a knack of ruthlessly mutilating noble words beyond recognition. How would "complete sovereignty" be interpreted in actual practice? Will history repeat itself?

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA

In Memoriam

(By M. B. KOLASKAR.)

I

As we watch subdued with love and reverence a mighty "Bodhi-Tree", knowing that its time has nearly come, and that the next fierce monsoon burst may uproot it and leave it prostrate, we have for sometime been anxiously watching Sir Dinsha Wacha, knowing that his course must soon be run, and that the next severe attack of illness might shatter his vigorous frame. The blow has fallen after all, and our dear old friend now rests from his labours. Could he have wished for a longer life? I know he did not, and in fact, when I saw him on the 15th or 16th of January after the last "Makar Sankrant"—(The Transition of the Sun from Sagittarius into Capricornus) on the 14th idem, I told him, with my Brahmanical traditional beliefs, that it was a more or less certainty that he would be spared to us for some years more, since he had safely weathered the malign influences and impurities contracted in consequence of a New Moon Day —Amawasa, an eclipse of the moon, and above all the Makara Sankranti—the transit of the sun from Sagittarius into Capricornus. The dear soul smiled and said to me that he held no such "foolish beliefs". For himself he was weary of inactive life and longed for eternal rest. Possibly, he had the premonition, like several others— a glimpse of his dear departed ones beckoning him to join them. Again, about a year ago we were talking about a deceased friend whose son had brought his own young hopeful to introduce him to Sir Dinsha for blessings. Suddenly in the midst of the conversation, he exclaimed, that sometimes he felt like dying, and why was it that people were afraid of dying! "If one has done his duty in the world, it is joy to die."

A Stoic

Again, could he have wished for a more complete and happier life? I doubt it. He was a stoic. I say this from what I saw of him from my boyhood to close associations during the last three decades and more. It was in this wise. A lad of about 12 (twelve) was sitting in a quiet corner of the late Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Goculdass' China Baug: He was surprised by a Parsi gentleman who was watching him standing close by. Suddenly the boy noticed the gentleman and felt confused. The gentleman stepped forward, sat by the side of the boy, took the book—"The Vicar of Wakefield", from h's hand and showed the way of learning a lesson after telling the plot of the story and its purport. The lad did not know for years that it was Sir Dinsha Wacha, later on a Tribune of Indians. Possibly the gentleman saw my name on the book. That was in early eighties of the last century. I came in closer contact with Sir Dinsha from 1890 and he became my friend from 1893-94 and the friendship thrived as time progressed till his passing away the other day. I found him a 'stoic', by temperament, rigidly devoted to 'Truth and Duty', which was God, his beloved religion, and his life was dedicated to Mother Ind—selfless incorruptible, with the simplicity of a child, single-hearted devotion and love for her. From his earliest youth to his last breath, he stood in the forefront of the battle for India always pressing forward, always gaining fresh ground, inch by inch, foot by foot, seldom defeated never disheartened. He belonged to the chivalrous spartan 'Old Guard' to whom 'Duty' (Dharma) was a means not an end, who lived for great 'Ideas', and was conscious of their high standard to do good work, not for selfish "Ego" but for mother Ind and her children low or high —an indefatigable worker. full of unquenchable enthusiasm. No doubt, some persons thought him to be a little brusque but such occasions were rare, when h's innate dislike for hypocrisy and sanctimonious humbug was outraged beyond measure, especially on solemn occasions of high import. He longed and expected to see that every one who aspired to be to the forefront should work single-hearted in a spirit of devotion to the country's good, no shadow of self or communalism to cross the path.

Ranade often said that if India had three more "Sanat Kumars" (one of the four sons of Brahma) like Dinsha, to guard the four cardinal points of the country— East, North and South, not unlike the four great Sees established by Shree Shankaracharya, the Great, for the preservation of our country, India's face would be brimful with self-respect and indepen-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7)

The Wider World

Why Britain Re-Arms

While There Is No Declared Enemy

By H. N. BRAILSFORD.

(SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

This Empire is about to re-arm on a colossal scale. The details we do not know as yet, but it matters little whether the total of this expenditure is to be £250,000,000, or £300,000,000, or whether the programme is spread over three or five years.

We know enough to realise that the effort will modify our national life almost as profoundly as Hitler's enterprise modified that of Germany.

The main thing that Socialists have to say about this effort is that it is a criminal waste of our resources, and that the cause of it lies in the policy that the ruling class of England and France followed consistently from the Versailles Settlement down to the Hoare-Laval compromise.

Hitler is only the secondary cause of British re-armament. His defiant restoration of German military power was the answer of a rebel nation to victors who held it in bondage.

Let no one pretend that Tory England is arming to defend democracy against Fascism. In the first place, it is not yet clear that these armaments are directed against Hitler: it is abundantly clear that they are not aimed at Mussolini.

They have one sure purpose to maintain the gains of the last war and of every previous war, to preserve the opportunities overseas for privileged trading and the monopolies for investment known as the Empire.

Where War Lies Latent

If these shores are ever in danger, it will not be because anyone covets the orchards of Kent or the pastures of Devon: it will be because within them is located the board-room, the treasury, and the arsenal of the colossal limited company that exploits half Africa and Asia.

We cannot stop this business of re-armament. What we can do, what throughout the next four years as a great Party we ought to do, is to see to it that every worker understands that this folly is not merely the consequence of the blunders of a Simon or a Baldwin.

It is the outcome and the inevitable outcome of capitalist imperialism.

War lies latent in the structure of every factory and every mine, so long as they are run for the profit of an owning class.

This has to be said, and said all the time, even while trade booms and wages rise, as for a time they will. But busy though we ought to be in saying it, we shall do well to keep at least one eye open, to watch a very interesting spectacle.

Questions crowd upon me. Of course, this is all defence. But precisely against whom are we defending ourselves, and when will the danger be actual?

I am not at all sure, as the average elector supposes, that the enemy is Hitler. If so, why did the Government so obligingly agree last June to his re-armament at sea?

Again, if he is the enemy, surely this Empire (by which I mean its owning class) has been curiously slow in its reaction to his challenge. He started re-arming nearly three years ago. Some Tories, on the contrary, have their eyes on Russia; a few are even anxious about Japan.

No Declared Enemy

If we consent to look at this business in a cold, technical light, this Baldwinian vagueness has its inconveniences.

All three of the so-called defensive Services are to be expanded. In what proportions? One ought to know. Against one possible enemy one may need chiefly an aerial armada; against another, chiefly ships; against a third, perhaps a land army.

Vagueness may turn out to be costly. For if one arms at large, against every possible enemy, then one must expand in all three elements, and thank the stars that subterranean warfare is not yet invented.

In fact, if I may venture my own answer, the Empire is not arming against any enemy in particular. To tell the truth, it has no declared enemy. No one threatens it.

It is arming on general principles, to preserve the Balance of Power. It is not in a violent hurry. But if and when trouble starts, two, three or five years hence it wants to be able to intervene as its interests dictate.

Meanwhile, everyone will have to guess what it may do with its new armaments, or refrain from doing. Since no one knows— and Downing Street least of all— everyone will have to prepare for the worst event. That means, in plain words, that our re-arming will compel everyone else to arm.

"Prestige"

We are told that there is to be co-ordination between the three Services, and at sometime in the future a Minister will be appointed for the purpose.

That seems late; the plans are already drawn up, the millions and hundreds of millions apportioned. How much will go for new monster battleships, costing £8,000,000 apiece? Whatever the total may be, the intelligent landsman is disposed to question it.

He knows that many sailors agree with Admiral Richmond, who argues for a limit of 10,000 not 35,000 tons. He recollects the inglorious part that these monsters played in the last war.

They dared not move, save with an escort of smaller craft, and were kept through most of its duration safe in their sea citadel at Scapa Flow. And that was before bombing 'planes were the menace that they are to-day.

The fact seems to be that no one really knows whether great battleships can defend themselves against aircraft and speed-boats.

It was with painfully evident anxiety that the battlefleet was sent to face a possible Italian attack. It is no argument to say that the Americans insist on building ships which may be a liability rather than asset.

Why, apart from prestige, should

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

GOEBBELS' APPEAL.

Dr. Goebbels has, we notice, made "a fervent appeal for the redistribution of the world's raw material." His fervour merely evokes feelings of disgust because it underlies the desire for colonies and for subjecting unfortunate people to the Nazi methods of administration. It is, of course, true that "the unequal distribution of raw materials would not necessarily be so great if a sane exchange of them was not impeded by capitalistic blindness, political spite and the instability of exchanges." But one cannot help being both amused and disgusted at the eminent Nazi talking of sanity and deploring blindness and spite. Then, there is a worse evil than all those enumerated by Doctor Goebbels which is at the bottom of all the rest. That is Imperialism with its cruel and cynical greed, which would regard the real owners of raw-materials as chattels and slaves whose only 'raison d'etre' was its aggrandisement.

JINNAH'S ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. Jinnah eminently deserved the reception that was given to him the other day at Lahore by a gathering "representative" of all communities. It was really a "remarkable" function, remarkable in more ways than one. It was a gathering constituted of persons so far apart, communally, as Sir Firoze Khan Noon (a leader of the Muslim Conference), Mr. Nanak Chand Pandit (a leader of the Hindu Mahasabha) and Sardars Sampuran Singh and Ujjal Singh (who "represented" Sikhs at the Round Table Conference. Mr. Jinnah, it would appear, has achieved a revolutionary success by bringing together people whose meeting point, by a process of elimination, would turn out to be very queer indeed. Be that as it may, we wish Mr. Jinnah all possible success, even with Noons and Nanakchands as his raw material.

SOUND VIEWS, BUT—

At a dinner given in his honour on Monday, H. H. the Aga Khan reiterated with greater emphasis the view he had expressed before elsewhere, that the rich should be taxed more for the benefit of the poor. This is a sound principle but the present policy of taxation in India in a poor application of it. Nor have the avowed followers and admirers of the Aga Khan stood up for his view in the legislatures. It will be well for him to suggest some specific proposals to illustrate his view. He may, for instance, suggest to what extent the odious salt tax should be reduced, if he would permit its existence at all. The Aga Khan's other suggestion is also as sound as it is timely, that our future political parties should be on non-communal lines. But if it is expected to be taken seriously, why should there be any political bodies at all on communal lines? And why does not the Aga Khan suggest that institutions like the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha should confine themselves to non-political questions?

GOVT. & UNEMPLOYMENT

The report of the U. P. Unemployment Committee, which was presided over by Sir T. B. Sapru, has caused much interest in the country, and attention is at present naturally rivetted upon the U. P. provincial Council, where the report is under discussion. The speech delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur in opening the discussion provides at once a caustic commentary upon the present situation and an emphatic warning for the future. He condemned the present policy of drift "which embittered the youths and made them anti-social," and he also denounced the nepotism which is rampant to-day in some of the local bodies. He took the provincial Government severely to task for pleading lack of money and observed that "no Finance Member or legislature making such confession would be allowed to function in any other countries." Sir T. B. Sapru's criticism is, of course, thoroughly justified, and it is to be hoped that due steps will be taken to solve the educated unemployment problem, which is becoming daily more and more acute. It is in the interests of Government themselves immediately to tackle this question, for unemployment inevitably leads to grave social and political upheaval.

MISUSE OF AUTHORITY

Questions in the Legislative Council elicited the information that in his recent tour in certain districts of Maharashtra Babu Rajendra Prasad received 16 addresses by local bodies, and that the costs of 5 such addresses were disallowed by officials on the plea, in at least one case, that the expenditure on such addresses was a waste of the rate-payers' money. The representatives of the rate-payers themselves are better judges of the propriety of any expenditure, and for officials to interfere with their discretion is only misuse of their powers. There were thirty addresses given to Ministers and Members of the Executive Council in the Central Division in 1934 and in no case was the cost disallowed. In any case the expenditure on an address to the Congress President is certainly not less justifiable than that on addresses to Viceroys and Governors.

Aga Khan And Aligarh University

A correspondent under the nom-de-plume of "Agakhani" made a statement in our issue of the 29th ultimo to the effect that His Highness the Aga Khan had received on trust Rs. 40 lakhs under the will of the late Mr. Varas Rahim Varas Basaria and about Rs. 20 lakhs under the will of the late Mr. Meghji Mulji and that these moneys are lying with him.

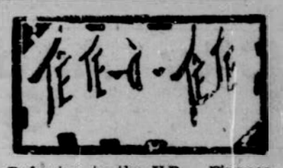
We are informed by another correspondent in this connection that the total amount received under the two wills did not exceed Rs. 17 lakhs. Out of this amount heavy payments were made as directed under the wills. The balance in each case was a gift to His Highness under the will and, the correspondent adds, it is misleading to state that these are trust moneys.

Postal Grievances.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The time has come when we should earnestly begin propaganda regarding the Postal department. Now-a-days we have to pay postage for complaints sent regarding Post Office, I earnestly appeal to the notice of the postal authorities to renew the old order of allowing postal complaints to be posted free, so that the department would be able to know its own deficiencies in a better way. If the authorities allow free postage for postal complaints, the public would surely help the department in bringing to light its defects for making its administration more efficient.—Yours etc.,

BHIKHALAL. B.KAPASI.



Referring to the U.P. Finance Member's plea of lack of funds in connection with the problem of unemployment Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that no Finance Member making such a confession would be allowed to function any longer in any other country.

But then any other country is not India and-er-er well the point could be developed further to the extreme annoyance of Finance Members and their wider brotherhood, deep discomfort of Sir Tej and some danger to the writer.

* * * *

By the way, Sir Tej was pleading on behalf of the educated unemployed.

The uneducated unemployed, if any, do not, of course, matter, says our badly educated Junior Collegue.

* * *

"NEW DELHI, March 3.

"To a question in the Assembly whether Government had given any help to Mrs. Sanger in her birth control propaganda, Sir G. S. Bajpai replied in the negative."—News item.

What an utterly unnecessary question to ask! Don't they possess even a rudimentary knowledge of duties and activities of Government?

* * * *

ARTISTS' GREAT MISSION.

They Must Transmit Impulse Of Creation To Masses, Says Patiala Chief.

—Headlines.

But the danger is that the masses may begin to regard themselves as the predominant part of creation.

* * * *

Neither art nor culture, affirmed His Highness of Patiala, could stand-still, as stagnation meant delay.

How about politics, economics, sociology etc., etc.?

* * * *

The "Financial Times" of London urges that Lancashire Industrialists "do their cause ill service when they seek to impute motives, for the omission (of Sir James Grigg to revise the revenue tariff) is capable of several explanation."

It is. Oh, yes it certainly is.

* * * *

Mr. Ward Price is responsible for a report in the London "Daily Mail" that the Negus is suing for peace through London.

What we wonder is who Mr. Price got the report from, Lord Rothermere or his Lordship's particular friend, Signor Mussolini?

* * * *

According to Dr. Goebbels, "It was time the world realised the madness of its economic method."

It would have been a stimulating experience for a portion of his audience—the foreign journalists —to hear the Nazi apologist deprecating madness.

* * * *

Madras Legislative Council report. "Replying to further queries, Sir Kurma admitted that although Mukundlal was a B class prisoner, he was made to work eight hours a day."

Admitted or asserted?

* * * *

HOME FOR DEAF AND DUMB

Lady Willingdon Lays Foundation Stone of Delhi School.

—Headlines.

Superficial, quite superficial. The spring-source of the disease remains untouched.

* * * *

Sir Wazir Hassan has been elected President of the Bombay Session of the Muslim League.

This—let there be no unfair misunderstanding—is a gesture of statemanship on Mr. Jinnah's part to rope in the Muslim Conference reactionaries.

* * * *

It seems that inspite of his best efforts, Mr. J. H. Thomas did not exactly succeed in putting Labour M.P.'s in their place.

It is a gratifying thought, however, that our own Jimmy Thomases do not have to suffer the nuisance of Parliamentary privileges.

* * * *

'Father,' said a lad, 'I have often read of people being poor but honest; why don't they some times say rich but honest?'

'Tut, tut, my son; nobody would believe them.'

RUMBLE OF WAR DRUMS IN FAR EAST

Terrific Preparations On Soviet-Manchukuo Frontier

In Legislative Assembly

Surpluses No Cause For Satisfaction

GRIGG'S FINANCIAL JUGGLERY

Defence Expenditure Is 80 Crores, Says Mathuradas Vissonji

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 3.

The galleries were crowded to-day when the members of the Legislative Assembly opened their attack on Government of India's budget. The debate, however, was dull and spiritless and was mostly confined to back-benchers. The only striking speech was that of Mr. Mathradas Vissanji's, which aroused great interest.

The Bombay magnate subjected the Finance Member's claim to critical examination and pointed out the actual state of national finances, despite surpluses, revealed little cause for satisfaction. The defence expenditure must be deemed to be double the present amount, said the speaker, as the price level was half of what it was at the time of the Inchcape Committee.

Dr. Khan Sahib, who spoke with his usual vehemence, evoked laughter when he referred to the Executive Council as "unlawful Assembly." The Foreign Secretary demanded some words to be expunged from his speech. But the President ruled that he would read the speech and pass orders later.

There was general demand from the speakers, who were as many as 13 to-day, that the half-anna post card should be re-introduced. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla attacked the present ratio and demanded heavy duty on exports of gold.

Mr. Akhil Dutt charged Government with a policy of inaction and stagnation and characterised the budget as a "rich man's budget."

Many speakers pleaded reduction on salt duty, retrenchment in expenditure and an active policy to promote industries.

Discussion on the budget commenced. The President said he would give preference to such Muslim members as wished to speak during the debate and would be unable to attend the House to-morrow (cheers).

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah congratulated Sir James Grigg for surplus and relief in taxation but could not see eye to eye with Sir James. Regarding the economic conditions in the country, the Railway Member had said that the economic barometer was falling. Sir James Grigg had stated that it was rising.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah:—("I did not say that.")

DEFICIT BUDGET.

Continuing Sir G. H. Hidayatullah said that it was clearly a deficit budget. The surplus came from excise duties. If the excise duties had not been there and full provision had been made for the sinking fund, the budget would have shown a deficit of over eleven crores. A perusal of the finances in India over the last few years had revealed revenues as not increasing, while expenditure had been increasing. When India talked of the rupee ratio, the Finance Member replied by saying that he would not like to be monkeying with the ratio unless the Finance Member puts the house in order. The speaker feared that provincial autonomy would be a failure everywhere. He finally asked Government to pay greater attention to cottage industries and grant more subvention to Sind.

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA.

Mr. A. C. Dutta challenged the Finance Member's statement that India has passed through the depression, for the levels of prices had remained where they were in 1929, the purchasing power of the masses had not increased, industries were not flourishing and unemployment was still acute. Whatever relief had been given it affected the rich and middle class and not the poor. The budget was a political one, in the sense that money was being spent on broadcasting for propaganda.

Sir Frank Noyce: "I deny this."

Mr. A. C. Dutta said that his statement was based on the fact that provision had been made for broadcasting in the Midnapore District. He urged the giving of Jute tax to Bengal.

Mr. Shaukat Ali in a humorous speech urged a grant of rickshaw allowance to the members during the Simla session and a reduction in postage on post cards.

SURCHARGE RELIEF COULD WAIT.

Sir Yamin Khan welcomed a surplus budget particularly as since 1921 he had been monotonously hearing of deficits. He wanted that the loss on strategic lines should be shown in the military budget. As regards relief given this year the reduction in surcharges could have waited some time and instead the postage on post cards could have been reduced. He was disappointed because the Finance Member had not outlined any plans for relieving unemployment. At least some provision could have been made to provide for vocational and technical education. He hoped that Government would not increase the sugar duty hereafter and stop contraband import of sugar.

Dr. Rajan said that poor India was suffering just as a patient suffered by the attention of too many medical experts. His speech had not concluded when the House adjourned for lunch.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, ex-Leader of the House and Lady Mitter were present in the distinguished visitors' gallery.

Dr. Rajan said that Sir James Grigg had given no indication when the gold drain might end nor had he listened to the voice expressed in the House last year that Quetta reconstruction should be charged to capital.

FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Dr. Khan Sahib said that among optimists and pessimists he wished to speak as a realist and hoped to convert others to the same view.

Mr. Joshi: You are an optimist. (Laughter).

Sir James Grigg had balanced the budget on paper and Dr. Khan Sahib congratulated him as a representative of foreign exploiters for his juggiary.

Sir James Grigg: That is an example of good manners.

After describing the three sections of opinion which backed Government, Dr. Khan Sahib said: "Now I will come to the point."

The President was glad the Hon'ble Member had recognized that. (Laughter).

Dealing with the case of the Afridis, he alleged that Government were exercising pressure on the Afridis by the threat of stopping the allowances given in lieu of the Khyber Road Toll, thereby breaking solemn pledges. Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, on whose information the Member had made that statement, was present and it was open to the Foreign Secretary to contradict him. Dr. Khan Sahib said that Government had recently imposed a five rupees' tax on bullock cars entering Peshawar carrying firewood, thereby taking away all the profit which the Afridis had made on that trade.

When Dr. Khan Saheb concluded, Sir Aubery Metcalfe requested the President to expunge from the proceedings the remarks of Dr. Khan Sahib attacking a particular officer of the Government as having given false certificate on payment of money.

The President said that the remarks which were relevant could not be expunged. But Sir Aubery Metcalfe could give the necessary correction. (Opposition cheers).

If he found after reading the report that the officer could be identified, he would have the remarks expunged. (Official Cheers).

Dr. Khan Sahib: "Whatever I have said is absolutely true and the Foreign Secretary knows it.

The Home Member: That makes it worse.

Mr. Satyamurthi wanted a ruling

(Continued on Page 4)

PANIC IN CALCUTTA

Prediction About 'Quake Leads To Flight From City

CALCUTTA, March. 3

A feeling of panic seems to have seized a considerable section of non-Bengali population, particularly Marwaris in view of the assertive predictions of astrologers about the city of Calcutta being rocked this evening by a violent earthquake. Most of those who had bitter experiences of Bihar 'quake havoc, have suspended their business shortly after mid-day and sent their women-folk and children by trains outside Calcutta.

The "strong-rooms" of well known European banks are literally being stuffed from floor to ceiling with boxes containing jewelleries and other valuables belonging to persons who are leaving Calcutta.

Howrah and Sealdah station platforms present a spectacle of "Pujah" time rush with people absolutely scared out of their wits in anticipation of a terrible calamity.—United Press.

BRITAIN PLANS RE-ARMAMENT

(Continued From Page 1)

to 1,750, exclusive of the fleet of air arm. Wide imperial responsibilities will demand location of air units on strategic air routes, for which it is proposed to increase them to approximately twelve squadrons.

WELL BALANCED.

The defence proposals are the result of a thorough study of defence as a whole. Consequently they may be considered as well balanced. Simultaneously steps will be taken to ensure the fullest and most effective use of the industrial capacity and man power available for the production of material which will require further elaboration in order that heavy demands on certain branches of industry may be met without impeding to normal course of trade. Government have decided in favour of the organisation of industry to enable it rapidly to change over from commercial to war production should the necessity arise. In extending and duplicating Government factories, the vulnerability of the sites and the needs of the distressed areas will receive consideration.—Reuter.

FRANCE WELCOMES BRITISH DEFENCE PROPOSALS

PARIS, March 3.

"Bravo" is the first view expressed in influential quarters on the British White Paper, though the further observation is, "It is a pity the proposals are not faster and more extensive."—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCE BUDGET FORECAST

30 Millions' Increase In Current Year's Expenditure

LONDON: March 3.

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent learns that the Navy, Army and Air Force estimates, which will be issued this week will show a total increase of 30 millions. This excludes the additional expenditure involved in to-day's defence scheme, the cost of which, for the coming financial year will be dealt by supplementary estimates, of which the Government are not at present disclosing the amount as it is considered that the figures given in advance might be misleading owing to the fluid nature of many circumstances governing what will have to be expended.—Reuter

MUNITION FACTORIES IN DISTRESSED AREAS

LONDON, March 3.

In the House of Commons the Labour motion of censure by Mr. Hugh Dalton, expressing disappointment at the Government's handling of the Distressed Areas, was defeated by 357 votes against 175.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord President of the Council intimated that Government proposed to place important orders for plant for the new industries within the depressed areas, in course of development and execution of its rearmament schemes.—Reuter.

APPEAL REJECTED

Calcutta High Court Upholds Ruiker's Conviction

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The High Court has rejected the appeal of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Labour leader, who was convicted on a charge of sedition in connection with a speech he delivered at the All-India Trade Union Congress meeting in April last and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships observed that the speech held up the existing Government in the most odious role of exploiters who were the root cause of the pauperisation of the country and that the sentence was not too severe.—A. P.

Assam Match Factory Strike Ends

DHUBRI, March 3.

The strike of workers of the Assam Match Factory numbering about 400 ended after 52 days.

An agreement has been reached between Mr. B. A. Thorttenson, Joint Managing Director, on behalf of the owners of the Factory and representatives of the workers by which the management has agreed to the latter's demands including increase in wages and allowance, bonus and formation of a Welfare Committee.—A. P.

STUDENTS' STRIKE SEQUEL

Burmese 'Varsity Postpones All Examinations

RANGOON, March 3.

Due to University students' strike all University examinations have been postponed.

Strikers up to date number 800.

A special meeting of the University Council was held this evening on a requisition of 16 members of the Council.

A sympathetic college strike also has been started at Mandalay.—United Press.

"AUSSIES" BEAT S. AFRICA

Triumphant Tour Ends With Win In Fifth Test

(SPECIAL CABLE).

DURBAN: March 3.

In the Fifth and Final Test Match between the South Africans and Australia, which commenced on Feb. 28, the Australians won by an innings and 6 runs. The South Africans were all out in their second innings for 227, after being 196 for three at lunch-time.

On a wearing wicket Grimmet turning the ball almost at right-angles returned an analysis of 48|23|73|6 and O'Reilly 40|18|47|4. Mitchell remained not-out with 72 including eight four's made in 236 minutes.

The result of the tour is that the Australians had twelve wins, nil defeats and three draws.

SOUTH AFRICANS: (2nd Innings) Concluded.

Nourse b O'Reilly	41
Viljoen l.b.w., b Grimmett	25
Harvey c Richardson, b Grimmet	1
Langton b Grimmett	3
Balaskas c Richardson, b Grimmett	0
Vandermerve c Richardson, b Grimmett	0
Davies c Richardson, b O'Reilly	2
Crisp c Richardson, b O'Reilly	0
Mitchell (not-out)	72
Extras	12
Total	227

FALL OF WICKETS:—146 for 3; 196|4; 206|5; 212|6; 216|7; 220|8; and 227|9.

U. S. CASH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the Cash Loan of 1,250,000,000 dollars has been heavily oversubscribed.—Reuter

CAN A MINISTER GO ON LEAVE?

Madras Governor Faced With Problem Due To Bobbili's Decision

MADRAS, March 3.

A first rate constitutional issue as to whether or not the Chief Minister of Madras is entitled for leave, is confronting the Madras Governor, following the decision of the Raja of Bobbili to go abroad in the first week of April for three months.

It is without precedence, at least so far as Madras is concerned, no Minister having ever been placed under the necessity of taking leave. The Constitution itself is silent on the point the only provision laid down being resignation. It is stated that the Governor can permit the Raja of Bobbili to go on leave provided the latter risks his salary as once a Bombay Minister had done. The nearer probability, however, is that the Raja may resign now and get reappointment after return.

TO COMPOSE DIFFERENCES

Although the Raja explains that his decision to go abroad is connected with private affairs, gossip is going round political circles that the Raja's decision has got something to do with the recent developments in the Justice Party politics leading to almost a split over the leadership of Bobbili. His temporary retirement from the scene, it is held, would compose the differences and prepare the party to fight against the Congress in the ensuing election.—United Press.

ALIPUR RECORDS 'QUAKE SHOCK

CALCUTTA, March 3.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity was recorded by the Seismographs at Alipore Observatory at 8/53 (I.S.T.), the epicentral region being the neighbourhood of Hokkaido Island, North Japan, about 3,540 miles from Calcutta.—A. P.

"MONUMENTAL TASK" OF SIR LAURIE HAMMOND

"Times" Pays Tribute To Work Of Delimitation Committee

LONDON, March 3.

Describing the task of the Hammond Committee as one of exceptional magnitude, most expeditiously carried out, "The Times" in a leader says, "The promptness with which the Committee have done their work suggests, the new order in the provinces will come into being by April 1937.

With all the material now before them, Parliament may be expected to give consideration to this aspect of the reforms, at an early date, with the prospect that the relevant Order-in-Council will be promulgated soon. "There is reason to believe that it is already drafted and in process of revision. Whether politicians in India are unanimous or divided in their attitude, there can be no difference of opinion anywhere about the monumental task Sir Laurie Hammond and his Committee have accomplished".—Reuter.

Italy's Charge Against Abyssinia

The Royal Italian Consul General in Bombay writes:—

The Italian Government with their Note dated 28th February, 1936, has submitted to the League of Nations and the International Red Cross Committee further new cases of brutal torture and murder of Italian prisoners, based on sworn evidences given by some of the members of the Egyptian Sanitary Mission in Ethiopia. Also fresh particulars supplied by another Egyptian hospital assistant who was an eye-witness to the punishment inflicted on the aviator Minniti, whose fingers were cut off, emasculated alive, the corpse skinned off, decapitated and afterwards cut to pieces.

The report, amply justified by documents, contains several cases of emasculation, cruelty to prisoners, murder of the carriers of wounded prisoners and of the Military Catholic Chaplain Giuliani. Also numerous declarations from various persons supporting the facts and proving the abuse of the Red Cross Flag which Abyssinians have transformed into defensive arms and military offence.

Trainloads Of Military Supplies Armoured Ry. Cars And Aeroplanes Rushed

BERLIN, March 2.

An eye-witness account of the terrific war preparations on the Soviet Manchukuo frontier is given by an American journalist, Mr. Arthur Bate, who arrived from Shanghai.

Mr. Bate declared that the atmosphere on the frontier was like Europe in 1914. He saw in Manchukuo 50 or 60 armoured railway cars with gun-turrets and many trains carrying Japanese Officers.

He said: "Between the frontier and Moscow we passed an average of 35 trains daily with 75 coaches each carrying military supplies to the East.

Four hours to the east of Omsk we passed a vast plateau with three miles of aeroplanes which can be estimated at over 1,000 machines there with hangars and workshops".—Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION IN CHINA

NANKING, March 3.

The Central Government announces that military conscription is being put into force immediately throughout the country. It will provide two years' training to all able-bodied men between 18 and 45.—Reuter.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF TORY PARTY

Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking Succeeds Lord Stonehaven

LONDON March. 3.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has appointed the Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking, M.P., for the Chairmanship of the Conservative Party organisation., Lord Stonehaven in a letter to Mr. Baldwin, states that the responsibilities of the post are making it increasingly difficult for him to devote the time it demands.—Reuter.

An earlier message said:—

Lord Stonehaven has resigned the Chairmanship of the Conservative Party organisation. No explanation has been given hitherto.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA

(Continued from Page 6)

dence would have been assured within his (Ranade'e) span of life.

Tilak and Wacha

Again, Tilak, whose character and thought were in many respects diametrically opposed to Wacha's, and it seemed impossible that there should even be a community of thought and feeling between the two—had a high regard for Wacha. The world of Wacha was not Tilak's world. Attempts to bring these two patriots together were latterly made by some friends. There was no union to be dreamt of. But each had a tender spot for the other. Their goal was one, they knew. I knew that Tilak though poles asunder in thought and action had enthusiastic admiration for Wacha, for his unsullied character, transparent honesty of a selfless interepid worker. He (Tilak) showed it in 1916, by welcoming the news of Sir Dinsha's standing for the then Imperial Council from Bombay and labouring wholeheartedly to see Wacha returned by visiting his friends at midnight and after as they returned from H. E. Lord Willingdon's evening party at Ganesh Khind. In fact, it was Tilak's principal co-adjutor and lieutenant, our veteran friend, Mr. Belvi of Belgaum, who led a deputation to Sir Dinsha to request him to stand for one of the two general seats for the Imperial Council, and persuaded him to consent. After the poll was declared and Wacha was elected, I was surprised to find that both Sir Dinsha and Tilak should express a desire to meet each other to have a quiet talk over India's future policy after the World War. They met at a friend's bungalow at tea, while the friend and his family were away from the town. I received, of course hearty thanks from both friends.

(To Be Continued)

LANCASHIRE DISAPPOINTED

"Financial Times" Points Out Flaw In Grigg's Budget

LONDON, March 3.

"Lancashire is bitterly disappointed that Sir James Grigg has not been able to take the first steps in revision of the revenue tariff in the downward direction," declares "The Financial Times."

It says, "The disappointment is natural, but some of the cotton industry's spokesmen do their cause ill-service when they seek to impute motives, for the omission is capable of several explanations.

"In the meanwhile those who are able to view the budget as a whole, without any bias due to disappointment, will find much in the constructive schemes for research and rural reconstructions, which should command their enlightened self-interest.

"Communications and general amelioration of the material conditions of India's teeming population and purchasing power of the cultivator at present limited by extreme poverty, will greatly be enhanced.

"In so far as they achieve this object, the proposals are likely to prove most satisfactory as means of enlarging the market for British, including Lancashire goods in India."—Reuter.

British Armaments Expenditure

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"The Government is planning a huge expenditure on what are called the Defence forces, though what is really meant is the armed forces of the Crown whether defensive or offensive. We, of the Labour party have yet to be convinced of the need for this increased expenditure" writes Major Attlee, the leader of the Labour party in the "Daily Herald." "We do not believe that the way to safety is through piling up great armed forces. If the Government is really thinking in strict terms of defensive weapons, there would of course be no offensive weapons, no tanks, no battleships, no heavy artillery and no bombing aeroplanes. These were the weapons forbidden to Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. But it is certain that the Government is not thinking along these lines at all. What it really means by defence is the power to counter-attack. Increased armaments will only mean an armament race. If the government really intends to defend us, it should devote a big proportion of the new expenditure to the air defence—on anti-air craft guns for example.

There are scientists working today to perfect a great screen which can be thrown around a whole city to prevent a single aeroplane from flying through it. If the Government is in earnest, money spent in this way on research would give far better value than building battleships and aeroplanes.

Bombay Council

No Revival Of Deccan College

KAMBLI CHARGES M. L. C.'s WITH INCONSISTENCY

Cut Motions Galore In Bombay Council

To the several motions of cuts by the members of the Legislative Council on Tuesday, with Sir Ali Mohommed Khan Dehlavi in the chair, Dewan Bahadur Kambli made replies with a stereotyped argument that the primary duty of the Government was to look primarily to primary education in the presidency.

Deccan College Controversy

Discussion was raised on a motion for cut under the heading "Government Arts Colleges" on which several speakers urged the resuscitation of the Deccan College but when the Minister reminded the members about their inconsistency, first in blessing the closing of the college and subsequently asking him for its revival, the mover withdrew his motion.

President Intervenes

After tea, most of the speeches lasted for more than half an hour but, at the end, the President reminded the House that the members were entering a domain which they were not reasonably expected to enter at that stage.

Shortly after this, he delighted the members of the House with an advance announcement that they would have four holidays, beginning from Thursday (to-morrow).

To a short notice question from Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City) at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday whether the copies of the Hammond Committee Report would be made available to the members, so that there might be a debate on the subject, Sir Robert Bell, the Home Member, replied that the circulation of copies was in the hands of the Government of India.

To further questions he replied that the members had had the opportunity of expressing their views on the franchise problem and that they had been consulted in the matter.

The House then proceeded with the cut motions in the Budget for 1936-37.

REVIVE DECCAN COLLEGE

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City) moved that the total demand of Rs. 6,25,600 provided under the heading "Government Arts Colleges" be reduced by Rs. 100.

Referring to the abrupt abolition of the Deccan College which, he urged, should be re-opened, he said that the College had been maintained by the Government even before Sir Jamsedji Jeejibhoy had made his benevolent gift. The Government had maintained the College for about 70 years at heavy costs from its own treasury.

The mover then recapitulated the events following the Thomas Committee recommendations and remarked that if the Government had accepted the proposals for retrenchment or the suggestions made by several Associations, he was confident that the College could have been continued. The suggestions that the College catered to only a section of public and that the number of students was limited were not reasonable in his opinion. It was neither advisable nor prudent, he added, to abolish the College when there was no such College in the Bombay Presidency conducted in such an ideal manner.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominated Non-official) supporting the motion said that the Government could very well consider the question of re-opening the College and that it would be possible for them to do so when Sind had been separated. It was also possible, in his opinion, for any other private body, to run the College.

NO NEED FOR MORE ARTS COLLEGES

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum District) opposed the motion on the ground that the objection to the abolition of the College was only sentimental and that there was no real necessity for more Arts Colleges.

Dr. B. G. Vad (Bombay University) referred to the special features of the College and said that it had build up a reputation of its own and that it was older than the University itself. He further said that the College should be revived whatever be the financial condition of the Government.

Sir Robert Bell, replying to a question on a point of information, said that the Government were considering the question whether the proceeds of the plot of building of the College were to be used for educational purposes in according with the trust and the decree passed by the District Judge and that decision would be reached within a short period.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants' Chamber) remarked that the object of the trust had not been carried out and that there was no use saying that the matter was under consideration.

Sir Robert replied that the decision would be published within a very short period and that it was a moot point whether an appeal should be made or not.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said that the matter of considering an appeal against the lower court's decision might be set at rest, because even if an appeal was made, the case might hang fire for several years. But he drew the attention of the Government to the usefulness of the College as an institution and supported the motion.

CHARGE OF INCONSISTENCY.

The mover of the resolution having replied to the debate, Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, rose to reply. He said that the members of the Opposition, including the mover of the cut motion had blessed the closing of the Deccan College in March 1934. He would not believe that the very members would forget within such a short space of time what they had said two years ago. He then read extracts of the comments made by the mover in the official Report.

Referring to the proposals and suggestions made by the Committees and Associations to which the honourable members had made reference, the Minister said the Government had considered those several proposals and suggestions. The clear answer to the "Ruling Chiefs" who wanted the College to be revived would be, he added, to ask them to spend the money on the college as they liked, without relying on the tax-payers' money.

He requested the member to withdraw his motion and he thought that no purpose would be served by pressing for it.

The mover, accordingly, asked permission of the House to withdrew the motion, which was granted.

VARSITY MUST ECONOMISE.

Mr. B. G. Vad then moved that the total demand of Rs. 16,13,000 under the heading "University" be reduced by Rs. 1,000. He said the exodus of the Bombay students to the British Universities was over on the increase. The same money could be utilised for bringing about great economies in the University.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli replied that the primary duty of the Government was to see primarily to primary education rather than to higher education in the secondary schools or Colleges.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. H. R. Desai (Deccan Sardars) moved that the total demand of Rs. 8,46,300 under the captions "Secondary, Government Secondary Schools, Secondary Schools for Girls" be reduced by Rs. 100. He pointed out that no adequate provisions had been made for secondary education in the presidency in general, and the Southern Division, in particular.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY PLEA.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli while sympathising with the object of the mover said that financial stringency stood in the way.

The mover, thereupon, withdrew his motion.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan moved that Rs. 8,51,900 total voted under the headings "Secondary" and "Direct Grants to non-Government Secondary Schools" be reduced by Rs. 1,000.

Mr. M. K. Dixit (Surat District) supported the motion and said that there should be co-education in the secondary schools.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, replying in the same vein as previously, pointed out that the primary duty of the Government was to look primarily to the primary education and that the funds were inadequate for the expansion of higher education.

The motion was lost, when pressed for division by the mover, 16 voting for and 42 against.

MORAL OBLIGATION.

Mr. A. B. Achrekar (Satara District) then moved that Rs. 96,34,500 total voted under the headings "Grants to Local Bodies for Primary Education" and "Provision for Grants to Local Bodies other than the Bombay Municipality" be reduced by Rs. 1,000. He observed that his object to move for a cut was that the revenue, earmarked for education, should not be misapplied. Although there could be no legal objection if the Local Bodies utilised the cess money raised in the villages or the grants from the Government there was a moral obligation which was equally binding. It was also his experience that the staff employed by the School Boards were not strictly supervised by the Government and there was a necessity for it now.

The House, then, rose for tea.

After tea members resorted to lengthy speeches.

RESTORE THE CUTS.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik (Surat District) supporting the motion said that the contract according to the Primary Education Act had not been kept up by the Government. It was the clear duty of the Government to have restored the cuts in view of the separation of Sind, but, instead, the official Benches advanced their stock arguments. Even the "Emergency Cuts" had not been restored.

Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara District) wanted to know how the Ministers would act if they were in the Local Bodies. The Government had taken a convenient position when Excise and other revenue had increased by leaps and bounds. He, also, supported the motion for the cut and maintained that there was no clear case for the Government to retain the cuts in teachers' salaries.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi (Belgaum) hoped that the Government would see its way of making better provision for primary education instead of being anxious to show a surplus budget and leaving primary education to suffer.

MEHTA CRITICISES GOVT.

Mr. M. H. Mehta (Panch Mahal Dist.) pointed out that nothing had been done in the case of primary education by the Government after they had thrown all responsibility on the Local Boards. He also criticised the policy of the Government in claiming back the grants made to the "Grants-in-Aid" schools.

Mr. B. S. Kamat could not understand the official definition when they said that the literates had increased in the presidency from eight lacs to twelve. He refused to agree with the definition if it meant that those pupils who were in standard IV or below it had increased in number.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale asked what advance had been made by the Government to the "Intermediate" and "Scheduled" classes.

At this stage the president remarked that the members had entered the domain of criticising the general policy pursued by the Government in regard to Primary Education, which they could have done on revelent items.

The House then adjourned till to-day (Wednesday).

The opening ceremony of the Harijan Bank, Ltd., took place at Poona on 17th inst., at the hands of Mr. H. R. Kenjale, President of the Poona City Municipality. Photo shows Mr. Kenjale (centre) with Mr. V. S. Anumula, Managing Director of the Bank, to his left.

GALE HAVOC AT RATNAGIRI

Country Craft Saved From Sinking By Timely Help

RATNAGIRI, March 3

Strong northerly winds since last evening have been causing disturbance in the Arabian Sea. Steamers are reported to roll heavily.

Several persons were shocked to witness a country craft styled "Ramban," loaded with cargo for Ratnagiri sinking and signalling for help while entering the Bhatya creek. Despite strong winds passenger boats were taken and four persons and about 80 bags of cargo were saved. Great credit is due to Mr. Surve, Contractor, Bombay Steam Navigation Company and Mr. Athalye, agent, Ratnagar Steam Navigation, for giving help at the critical time.

The craft and other cargo are reported to be heavily damaged. —A.P.

WAR ON CHILD MARRIAGE

Surat League Forges Propaganda Plans

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, March 2.

The annual general meeting of the Surat District Anti-Child Marriage League was held yesterday to appoint office-bearers for the year. Sjt. Randhir Prasanvadan Desai, a prominent pleader and nationlist councillor of Surat Municipality, was appointed president while Sjt. Lallubhai Patel, a pleader and Congressman, was appointed Secretary.

The League has been doing social service during the last three years of its existence by carrying on propaganda against child-marriage and issuing notices and launching prosecutions against persons performing such marriages. As a result of its activities, several child-marriages in the district have been stopped. The League hopes to carry out its programme with redoubled enthusiasm next year and to see that child-marriages in the Surat District become things of the past.

NEW WEEKLY.

A new weekly called "Dandio" edited by Mr. Natvarlal Vimawala has been started in Surat from this month.

SPECIAL OFFICE

Though the work of preparing the new voters' list for the coming elections of the provincial legislatures under the new constitution, in Surat District, has begun since long, a special reforms office with full staff has now been established to facilitate the work.

Kerala Kalamandalam will perform its Kathakali dances at Surat on March 4.

SMALL-POX RAGING.

Small-pox in Surat District is still raging with unabated fury and 35 deaths during the week ending February 22, have been recorded.

A Kabul message says that M. Abdul Samad Khan, Chef de Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Afghan Minister at Rome vice Sardar Muhammad Akbar Khan, who will be accompanying the War Minister on his tour.

BURMA COUNCIL FLOUTED

Governor Certifies Twice Rejected Cr. L. A. Bill

RANGOON, March. 3

A communique says:—

The Governor has certified the passage of the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Bill which the Burma Legislative Council failed to pass in the form recommended by the Governor on Feb. 22 as being essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the reserved Subject of Administration of Justice in Burma and the Bill has been submitted to the Government of India for assent of His Majesty-in-Council.—A.P.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON MINISTER

Burma Council Turns Down Motion

RANGOON, March. 3

For the first time in the present session of the Burma Legislative Council a lively debate was heard to-day when Ramri Maung Maung (Independent Party) moved a cut motion to pass a vote of censure on Dr. Bamaw, Education Minister, after the latter moved his demands for grants. Ramri Maung Maung was continually interrupted by members of Bamaw's party who questioned and cross questioned him and made humorous remarks. The mover supported by U. Kyaw Din, ex-Education Minister criticised the ministerial policy and asserted that Dr. Bamaw did not act according to his pledges while several of Bamaw's party and members opposed the motion.

Dr. Bamaw refuted the allegations.

The motion was lost as only six including Sir. J. A. Maunggyi, Leader of the Independent Party, stood up in favour of it while the rest of the House opposed the motion.

Thereafter Ramri Maung Maung moved another cut motion to restrict the travelling of the Education Minister at public expense for his private propaganda.

While the mover was speaking the Council adjourned owing to want of quorum.—A.P.

POLITICAL DEPT. APPOINTMENTS

NEW DELHI, March. 3

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to direct that following changes in certain higher appointments in the Political Department:

Lieut-Colonel H. W. C. Robson, at present Political Agent, Bhopal, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General in the Punjab States, vice Lieut-Colonel H. Wilberforce Bell, granted leave from early in April, 1936.

Lieut-Colonel J. De La Hay Gordon, M. C., at present Agent to Governor General for Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur to officiate as Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India vice Hon Sir Courtney Latimer, Granted leave from June next.

Lieut-Colonel K. A. G. Evans Gordon, at present Resident at Jaipur, to officiate as Agent to the Governor General for the Deccan States and resident at Kolhapur, vice Lieut-Colonel J. De La Hay Gordon.—A.P.

Benda Case Echo In Assembly

Army Is Ashamed Of This Business, Says Tottenham

NEW DELHI, March 3

The Legislative Assembly met to-day and held general discussion on budget.

At question time Mr. Ananthasayanan Ayyangar asked whether Government have given any help to Mrs. Sanger in her birth control propaganda.

Sir G. S. Bajpai replied in the negative, so far as the Government of India was concerned, he added: "I have no information regarding local Governments".

Mr. Tottenham, Army Secretary, replying to Mr. K. L. Gauba said that cadets from Dehra Dun Military Academy would probably again begin to replace British officers in 1941.

In the Gurkha Battalions, only King's Commissioned Officers are British subjects. The Viceroy's Commissioned Officers and other ranks are Nepalese subjects. Gurkha Regiments are units of the Indian Army, but their Indianisation in the sense of the word is used is not contemplated, because they are not composed of Indian personnel.

Mr. Satyamurthy asked whether reasons for engaging the Gurkha regiments were military or political, and why the Government engaged merceneries for the purpose.

Mr. Tottenham: "They are very good soldiers. If my Hon. friend were fighting on the other side, he would know why they are engaged." (Laughter).

Sardar Sant Singh: "Does Government know that District Magistrates make remarks on the application of cadets for Dehra Dun regarding political views of parents and that influences the selection board."

Mr. Tottenham: "I am not aware of it".

Sardar Sant Singh: "Does the Hon. Member know, in the case of my son the District Magistrate wrote that I was against Government." (Laughter).

RURAL UPLIFT GRANT

Messrs Lala Shamlal and Satyamurty suggested that Government should lay down as a condition for the rural uplift grant that wells so constructed must be allowed for the use of all classes and communities including Harijans.

Sir James Grigg: "I am not prepared to admit that local Governments are blind to their responsibility in the matter."

Mr. Gadgil: "Will they withhold grant if instances are brought to their notice."

Sir James Grigg: "I am not prepared to agree to that."

Mr. Satyamurty asked:—"Will Government consult public opinion before fixing a date for the coming elections?"

Sir N. N. Sircar replied that Government would have done that without the Hon. Member's suggestion. (Laughter).

Mr. Satyamurty:—Will they consult the legislatures?

Sir N. N. Sircar:—Government will take all proper steps.

BENDA OUTRAGE ECHO

The same Member asked whether Government would circulate to all British soldiers in India extracts from the judgment in Benda village raid case.

Mr. Tottenham replied 'No.'

The army are already ashamed of this business and Government do not wish to rub further. Judgment has received ample publicity in the press and has no doubt been read by soldiers.

Mr. Sriprakash:—"Would Government compensate the woman witness in the case who complained, because violated by soldiers she has been turned out by the family and caste.

Mr. Tottenham said that he had not heard any woman had given such evidence in the case, but if facts were brought to his notice he would look into the matter.

WAGGONS FOR PASSENGERS

Interpellations In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Feb. 3.

Sir M. Zafrullah replying to the questions of Mr. Satyamurti said that he was prepared to pass peremptory orders that wagons shall on no account be used for carrying passengers, but the Hon. Members must not complain afterwards that passengers had not been carried, because on certain occasions of big melas, when there was a lack of stock, passengers did not mind the inconvenience, but wished to travel by railway. He assured the House that wagons were being very rarely used for carrying passengers and that steps were being taken to increase the stock with a view to remedy the situation.

QUESTION OF NATAL INDIANS.

Sir G.S. Bajpai replying to the same Member's question said, "As regards the Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance, an assurance has been obtained that if it can be shown that its provisions are being used to deal harshly with the Indian community, the Government of Natal will be prepared to review the position. Negotiations for safeguarding Indians' rights in the only practical application of the Slums Act that has so far been brought to light, are in progress. The recommendations of the Feetham Commission are designed to relax, in favour of Indians, the provisions of gold laws. Representations for further liberalisation of the legislation introduced to give effect to the Commission's recommendation have recently been made and there are no proposals which Government can usefully bring before the Assembly at present."

Replying to Mr. Ayyangar's question Sir James Grigg said exemption of leave for salaries drawn out of India was extended to servants of private employers in order to avoid the appearance of discriminations.

Mr. Satyamurti suggested discrimination could have been equalised by making all salaries bear tax and add to the revenue.

Sir James Grigg replied that the matter was one of the subjects, which had been referred for the advice of the experts now holding enquiry.

Sir M. Zafrullah replying to Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty's question said that Government of India voluntarily decided not to sign the British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement, 1931, because they considered it unreasonable to commit the future Government of India to obligations imposed by the agreement.

PUBLIC SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Sir Henry Craik replying to Mr. Satyamurti's question regarding the conference of the Provincial representatives, relating to the executive rules of business and Public Service Commissions said, "As the Hon. Member, no doubt, is aware, the new Government of India Act requires various rules and regulations to be made. Some of these rules and regulations must be made simultaneously with the introduction of Part Three of the Act. These include rules of business to be made under Section 59-(3) and regulations relating to Provincial Public Service Commissions under Sections 265-(2) and 266-(3) of the Act. The immediate object of the discussion which my Department had last month with the Provincial representatives, was to provide an opportunity for the exchange of views. Regarding the contents of these rules and regulations which, it was felt would be of assistance to the Governors in carrying out their duties under the new Constitution, it would not be in public interest to lay the proceedings of the Conference on the table.

Mr. Satyamurti: "Did the Conference consider the question of providing the means whereby Governors might keep themselves in touch with Provincial subjects over the heads of Ministers.

Sir H. Craik: "That subject was not discussed so far as I am aware."

CIVIC ADDRESS TO SUBHAS BOSE

Proposal Before Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, March 3.

The Calcutta Corporation will be asked at its meeting to-morrow to accord a civic reception to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose "an accredited leader of India, and ardent and sincere nationalist, who sacrificed so much for the cause of the country and who served the Corporation of Calcutta with consummate ability as a Councillor, an Alderman, Chief Executive Officer and Mayor" on his return to Calcutta, in this month after a prolonged and enforced absence in Europe.—United Press.

Mangru and other two dangerous dacoits responsible for several dacoities in Bengal districts were arrested on Tuesday morning with daggers in their possession by two constables near a jungle at Chitpore following a hard struggle.—United Press.

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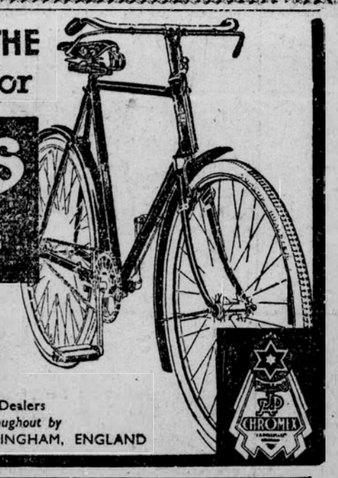

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Our Ahmedabad Letter

Cloth Market Continues Weak Despite Price-Cutting

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

Weather has remained very unsteady during the week. This has increased illness and the total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last has gone up to 359 which shows an increase of 16 over the preceding week. The death rate is 48.78 per thousand. Measles have been responsible for 27 deaths.

MARKET WEAK.

Business continues to be dull, and merchants and mill agents are anxious about future. They are trying to push their sales by reducing prices, but the demand does not seem to have increased as yet. The cause of the dullness of the market is the increasing poverty of the agriculturists, and conditions will improve only when there are good crops and fair prices for agricultural produce. Mills under competent management are working with some profit, but the general condition of the market affects open business all round.

There was a heated discussion in the municipal meeting on Wednesday last, while noting the accounts of the Vadilal Sarabhai hospital and Chinai Maternity Home. Mr. Dolatram Shah opened the discussion by stating the fact that there was a great deal of discontent against the hospital and there were bitter complaints which the municipality ought to try to remove. Several other councillors pointed out various defects in the management. The President in winding up the discussion remarked that fair criticism was a healthy sign, but members should understand their own responsibilities and look to the difficulties of the management also. The accounts were noted and the matter thus came to an end.

Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the well-known mill agent and the president of the Mill Owners Association of Ahmedabad has announced his candidature as a director to the Reserve Bank in the vacancy created by the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

Looking to the growing importance of the city in industries and commerce, the Associated Press of India and Reuter have decided to open their offices here and representatives of these two agencies visited Ahmedabad for the purpose, and their offices are to be opened from to-day.

STUDENTS AS SCAVENGERS!

The Student's Union of Ahmedabad proposes to start a Hindi class and Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Bhatt of the Navjivan Press has agreed to work as a teacher in the class. Some students of two local boarding houses visited the Harijan locality in the Ellis Bridge area and Mr. Puratan talked to the Harijans about cleanliness. The locality was swept clean by the students and the harijans, and the work went on for about two hours.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Three members of the Committee appointed by the University to advise the Ahmedabad Education Society about the building, hostel etc. of the College of Commerce proposed to be started in June came down here on Sunday last. They saw the buildings proposed to be hired for the college and the hostel and had some discussion with the members of the Governing Body of the Society. In the afternoon, they were invited to a tea party in the office of the Muskaty Market where some leading merchants of the market were introduced to them. The members left Ahmedabad the same evening and proceeded towards Bombay.

WOMAN IN EAST AND WEST.

Mrs. Vinodini Nilkanth delivered a lecture on the 22nd in the Theosophical Lodge under the presidentship of Miss Mehta. The subject was women of the East and of the West and she described her experiences of Japan and America. In conclusion she showed how life and individuality in our country were crushed by some of our crude ways and customs.

The indifference of the public and the municipality towards gymnastics and physical exercises were discussed in a meeting held on Tuesday last in the Hansraj Pragji Hall.

WOMEN AND RELIEF WORK.

The Jyoti Sangh has been doing good work in the city in trying to find work for helpless women and in spreading education among them. It has also arranged for physical exercise for girls in the locality in which it works. Kumari Mradula Sarabhai works with great energy in the Sangh.

ADAPT RELIGION TO MODERN NEEDS

Baroda Ruler Declares War Against Orthodoxy

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

In the Sabha Mandap of Kirtimandir, a large and distinguished gathering was present, when Maharaja Gaekwar's address on "The religion we need" was read. Owing to indifferent health Maharaja could not attend to-day's evening function and hence Col. Kumar Shivrajsingh read His Highness' speech.

During his address, Maharaja Gaekwar said:—

A hundred years ago, the general cry was for toleration in religion and religious beliefs. Whatever may have been the justification then—and we still need toleration to-day—it would have been far better for the present generation had that cry been for co-opeation in religion. Toleration without understanding is a blindalley whereas of co-operation understanding is born. Understanding means boardmindedsorely in need. It is no sentimentness and of that our world is for ancient Sanskrit adage commends the broadminded man of Catholic outlook who considers the whole world to be his family:

The same sentiment is fundamental in the teachings of Christ, "Love thy neighbour as thyself."

DOES RELIGION OFFER GUIDANCE-

In this third discourse then, I do not propose to invite you to follow me into the realms of abstract philosophy or historical review, interesting though they are. It is my desire rather to place before you certain mature reflections founded upon study, travel and observation for many years and upon the opportunities I have sought and enjoyed of discussing with men of many races and religions what I believe to be a vital question:—"Can we find in religion that guidance in the conduct of our personal lives and public affairs, which will enable us to solve pressing problems and to leave the world better than we found it?" I am convinced that we can.

Mankind has a natural predisposition to religion, and men and women are asking to-day why religion is failing them, why its great potential influence is ineffective? Surely there is something fundamentally wrong, they say, when in Russia there has been a concentrated effort to stamp out every vestige of the great religions. They point to Ireland where bitterness between Catholics and Protestants underlies every issue, to Germany with its cruel anti-Semitic policy, to America where religious restlessness takes many and sometimes strange forms. Even in our own Homeland, the birthplace of great religions, we find strife in one place between Hindu and Muslim, in another between Muslim and Sikh, and in a third between Hindu and Hindu. This narrowness and prejudice is inevitably reflected in national relationships, and the evils thereof are painfully apparent in world politics.

LOVE OF GOD AND MAN

The magnitude of the problem was recently put in a very simple form by Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. He thought it a tragedy that 2,000 years after Christ preached the brotherhood of man, the nations should be arming again and preparing for war. It is a tragedy indeed, but I think that Mr. Baldwin also gave us the key to a solution. H ve we not forgotten the simple creed which Christ preached? Have we not also forgotten that the same simple creed is fundamental is the teachings of Shri Krishna, the Buddha, Zoroaster, Mahomet, Confucius, Moses, every great interpreter of the Eternal Truth.

Their teachings were based on eternal Dharma, on universality as well as homeliness, on sincerity as well as kindliness, on realism as well as idealism. Those teachings are as true and as applicable to-day as they were long centuries ago. Where we have gone wrong is in forgetfulness. Where we err to-day is in our failure to apply to modern conditions, a code of living truths which is as old as Time.

OUR SOLVATION

Corruption, superstition and decadence have obscured the truth. Complacent in our shortcomings lethargic in our efforts to overcome them, we are helping to lady the foundation of irreligion, materialism and intellectual anarchy for posterity and to perpetuate an intolerance and narrow vision which must cripple all efforts for spiritual and material uplift. We stand sadly in need of a reorientation of ideas, a sane and serene faith and a breadth of outlook which will embrace mankind. Wisely did Kabir preaching the brotherhood of mankind 500 years ago, urge upon his desciples "Be friends with all" for immortality awaits him "who and mix with all for for immorality awaits him "who considers all creatures on earth as his own self."

RELIGION IS DYNAMIC

We must break through the shell of tradition and orthodoxy return to our earlier and purer faith, adapt the spirit to modern needs. Religion is dynamic, not static, a developing process, not a finished product or a fixed system. We can aptly apply to it the famous saying of Edmund Burke: "Nothing in Progression can rest on its original plan. We might as well think of rocking a grown man in the craddle of an infant."

BUILD TEAM SPIRIT.

I do not for one moment forget or seek to belittle the great unorganised network of charity among our own peoples, but I would gladly see different outlets. I hold that true religion demands the care and consolation of the unfortunate and afflicted and a life of probity and good-will towards all men. In India we sorely need team spirit, the power to unite men in a common cause. Caste has divided us whereas we need to foster the corporate and co-operative spirit and to ensure that the new industrialism does not foster a selfish individualism as it has too often done in the West.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Clearly it is in social service of many kinds, in the practice of true religion, that we find common ground for Hindu and Muslim, Parsi and Christian. For in a common ideal and purpose, wounds will be healed and differences forgotten.

INDIA FINDS HER SOUL.

Fifty years ago, one who knew and loved India, said that Hinduism was "a troubled sea, without shore or visible horizon, driven to and fro by the winds of boundless credulity and grotesque invention." There is less credulity to-day, and some are in danger of losing faith of any kind. But there is still much that is grotesque, and to-day we ought to seek fundamental truths that have nobly stood the test of time and bring constructive criticism to bear upon those practices and beliefs which have been exaggerated by the credulity of the masses or exploited by the ambition and greed of the priesthood. That India is finding a new soul is clear. She is determined to claim her rightful place among the nations, but before her efforts can come to fruition she must find herself and get rid of her shackles.

IDENTITY OF GOD AND MAN

Of the disabilities which retard our progress I think that the persistence of idolatry is most to be deplored. Idolatry leads to disrespect for God and to failure to appreciate that idols themselves are merely symbols, a lower form of worship for the ignorant. They must be regarded only as a stepping stone to higher things, to realisation of the Absolute Self—the identity of the Brahman and the Atman. That cannot but inspire us to active service for the benefit of mankind.

THE WIDER VISION

Let us discover the goodness in men, their power to live nobly and to sacrifice themselves in great causes. Let us appeal to their latent patriotism and vague idealism so as to focus them upon the many tasks of village reconstruction, the amelioration of family life, social reorganisation and the building of fairer cities. Let us persuade them to abandon their fetishes regarding food and to eat that which is both pleasant to the taste and beneficial to the health. Let our aim, in general, be a more healthy, cheerful and vigorous mode of life.

A BEAUTIFUL PRAYER

Concluding the speaker said:—

In conclusion, I urge each one of you to endeavour in precept and practice to contribute to the solution of our problems, for I am convinced that the cummulative effect of world-wide goodwill and understanding would be irresistable.

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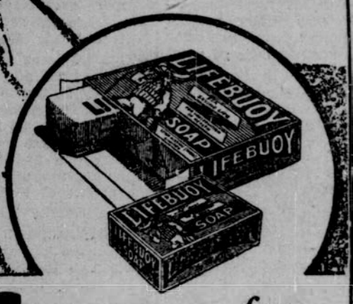

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Wheeler Committee And Press Report

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The report published in the Press regarding the Wheeler Committee is premature and inaccurate and was published inadvertantly.

WEATHER DRY EXCEPT IN FRONTIER

POONA, March 3.

The western disturbance passed away eastwards causing a few light falls of rain in the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab Hills and perhaps also in Kashmir from where no information is available. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. Temperatures continue markedly below normal in the north-west of India.

Forecast:—There is dry weather generally.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-3-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.033 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.5 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 57.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 78.9 degrees 5.4 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.1 degrees 1.2 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 38 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 294 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-3-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.13 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4530 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 9h. 0 mts (I.S.T.) on Monday the 2nd March 1936

Twenty trial Transatlantic flights between New York and Copenhagen are being made in 1936.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SOVIET IN IRAN

Foreign Trade Monopoly Law Tells On India

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

This is the second of five Press Notes on India's foreign trade policy with special reference to the merits of the "most-favoured-nation" clause as against those of bilaterial trade agreements.

(The first was published in the "Chronicle" of Thursday, 27th February).

In the first Press Note the reactions on Indian trade of the commercial and exchange control policy of Germany were examined. Developments in Italy, Iran and Turkey are now surveyed.

QUOTA RESTRICTIONS

Italy first of all imposed import restrictions on a considerable scale in 1934. Of particular interest to India was the imposition of quota restrictions on the import of oilseeds.

A global quota was prescribed which was made effective in two instalments. So successful was India in the Italian market that she supplied practically the whole of the first instalment, which represented more than her proportionate share of the whole as estimated from her previous contributions to the Italian market. She was, therefore, excluded from participating in the second instalment. To this measure of restriction it was difficut to take exception, though her exclusion was perhaps symptomatic of what was to come later.

The Italian Government was concerned to cut down, as far as possible, her unfavourable balance of trade with India.

MORE DRASTIC MEASURES

Early in 1935, however, Italy's exchange difficulties called for much more drastic measures of restriction. By the Decree of 16th February, 1935, imports into Italy were cut down to practically a quarter of their volume in the previous year. The original quotas ranging from 10 to 30 per cent have from time to time been modified and in respect of two commodities, namely, jute and cotton, in which India is particularly interested, they were raised to 50 per cent.

The grant of import licenses against the restricted quotas was at first automatic. The Italian customs authorities permitted import on the prescribed scale on mere presentation of customs documents showing the extent of imports in the preceding year.

ARBITRARY SYSTEM

The Italian exchange had been under nominal control prior to the crisis in February, but by the end of April the control had been tightened up and serious difficulties were being experienced by cotton importers. At the same time, so far as cotton was concerned, the automatic admission by the customs officials on the strength of the previous year's documents had ceased, and the distribution of import licenses had been placed in the hands of the Cotton Institute—a central committee representing cotton manufacturing interests.

This more arbitrary system, which was first applied to cotton, was later made applicable in an even more stringent form to practically every commodity in which India has a considerable interest, —that is to say, jute, cotton and hides and skins (oilseeds have for more than a year been under a similar regime). For these commodities licenses were issued by the Finance Ministry on the recommendations of "Corporative Executive Committee" representative of the various industries concerned in the import of the individual raw materials.

INDIAN TRADE SUFFERS

The disabilities to which Indian trade were apparently subjected, therefore, are:—

(a) the restriction of imports to a comparatively small fraction of their previous volume;

(b) the possbile loss of even a proportionate share in the reduced quota through the transfer of India's more important export staples from the automatic regime to a system under which an arbitrary allotment of import license may be made; and

(c) the possible discriminatory treatment in the matter of the allocation of exchange facilities to pay for imports from India.

These disabilities, however, are now overshadowed by the virtual prohibition of imports from sanctionist countries into Italy.

The trade statistics show that exports to Italy for the year 1934-35, are just above the total of 1933-34, and show nearly a crore of advance on 1932-33. For the first eight months of this trade year exports to Italy are down by nearly 25 per cent on 1934.

TRADE EXCHANGES.

The following table will show in crores the trade exchanges between India and Italy for the past few years:—

	Exports to Italy	Imports from Italy
1931-32	5.41	3.59
1932-33	4.65	5.95
1933-34	5.74	2.91
1934-35	5.73	3.01
1935-36 (8 months).	2.71	1.75

It will be seen that the favourable balance enjoyed by India had not been seriously disturbed at the time of enforcement of economic sanctions against Italy.

IN IRAN.

Under the Persian Tariff Autonomy Treaty of 1928 the United Kingdom and India are entitled to enjoy during the currency of the Treaty, the tariff rates in force when the Treaty was signed, as also most-favoured-nation treatment in every other respect.

The Persian tariff rates have, however, been made subject to a surcharge on account of the depreciation of the rial. The surcharge is intended to maintain the gold value of the duty collections, and, in theory, it is supposed to vary with the exchange value of the rial. At the present time it is somewhat too high, but of more serious concern to India are the issues arising from the Foreign Trade Monopoly law.

This law was passed in 1932 and has been amended from time to time. It provides for the imposition of qoutas upon imports, for the issue of licenses for importation and for the allocation of exchange to finance such imports in such a manner as to encourage the export of Persian produce.

SOVIETS FAVOURED

Under the provisions of this law more favourable quotas have been allotted to the Soviet Government than to the United Kingdom or India.

The question, however, has been further complicated by the declaration last year of the import of cotton piecegoods as a Government monopoly.

This monopoly regime will be applicable only to goods imported from sources other than the U. S. S. R., the Soviets having been granted a separate quota which will not be subject to monopoly restrictions.

A further and most important restriction imposed by the Government of Iran is in respect of cotton yarns. In 1933 the importation of yarns below 20s. was prohibited with a view to the protection of the local yarn spinning industry.

In the case of tea there has apparently been a considerable falling off, but this has much more than been made up by the growth of trans-frontier exports, which have increased from 2 million pounds to 12 million pounds in the past three years.

CATASTROPHIC DECREASE.

India's exports of yarn have suffered a catastrophic decrease since 1932-33, when they were valued at 20 lakhs of rupees. In 1934-35 this figure had fallen to 8-1/4 lakhs.

In the case of cotton piecegoods, 1934-35 saw a marked fall from 18 lakhs in 1932-33 and 1933-34 to 12-1/2 lakhs only.

JAPAN MAKES PROGRESS.

The following figures show how Japan has progressed in the Iranian market in the past few years in spite of Russia's privileged position:—

Percentage shares in the Iranian piecegoods market:—

	Russia.	India.	Japan.
1931-32	54	14.11	8.3
1932-33	42	7.6	19.5
1933-34	25.6	7.6	45.6

So far as the balance of trade is concerned, "prima facie" it appears to have been in favour of Iran since 1927-28, but if one excludes from the account, exports of mineral oil, the balance comes out in India's favour, the figures for sea-borne trade in 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35 being 29 lakhs, 34 lakhs and 8 lakhs respectively.

TURKEY'S MEASURES.

Turkey has probably been as hard put to it to maintain her exchange position as any country in the western group. She was early in the field with a series of import restrictions and she has now combined with her quota system, a system of exchange control.

The principal items of India's export trade to Turkey in the past were rice, tea, raw hides, cotton yarn, gunny bags and gunny cloth. The import of rice is totally prohibited, tea falls in list "K," raw hides and gunny bags and gunny cloth are in list "S" and cotton yarn in list "KL."

DEPOSIT FOR TRADING

It appears, however, that it makes little difference whether India's imports fall in one list or another since their import into Turkey is governed by the provisions of the Exchange Decree of 23rd August, 1934, under Article 32 of which firms importing from countries which, while having favourable trade balance with Turkey, have not concluded a treaty of commerce with her, must deposit the equivalent of the value of the goods imported with the Central Bank of Turkey, which will open on its books a separate account for each of these countries.

The amounts paid into these accounts are paid to the creditors in chronological order and in proportion to the demands made from those countries by creditors in Turkey. Firms desirous of making an importation in conformity with the above, who have not deposited the value of the goods with the Central Bank will be refused permission to import the goods.

It is obvious that if this Decree is rigidly enforced against India, it will be impossible for India to export to Turkey.

In 1934-35 India's exports to Turkey did not show as marked a decrease, in comparison with the two preceding years, as might have been expected, total exports falling from 35 to 30 lakhs only. In the first eight months of the present year, however, more definite signs of the decrease are apparent, the total being 12.18 lakhs as compared with 18.49 in 1933.

The balance of trade has invariably been enormously in India's favour and will continue to be so unless Indian trade is practically wiped out.

Rs. 3,000 "Name The Object" COMPETITION

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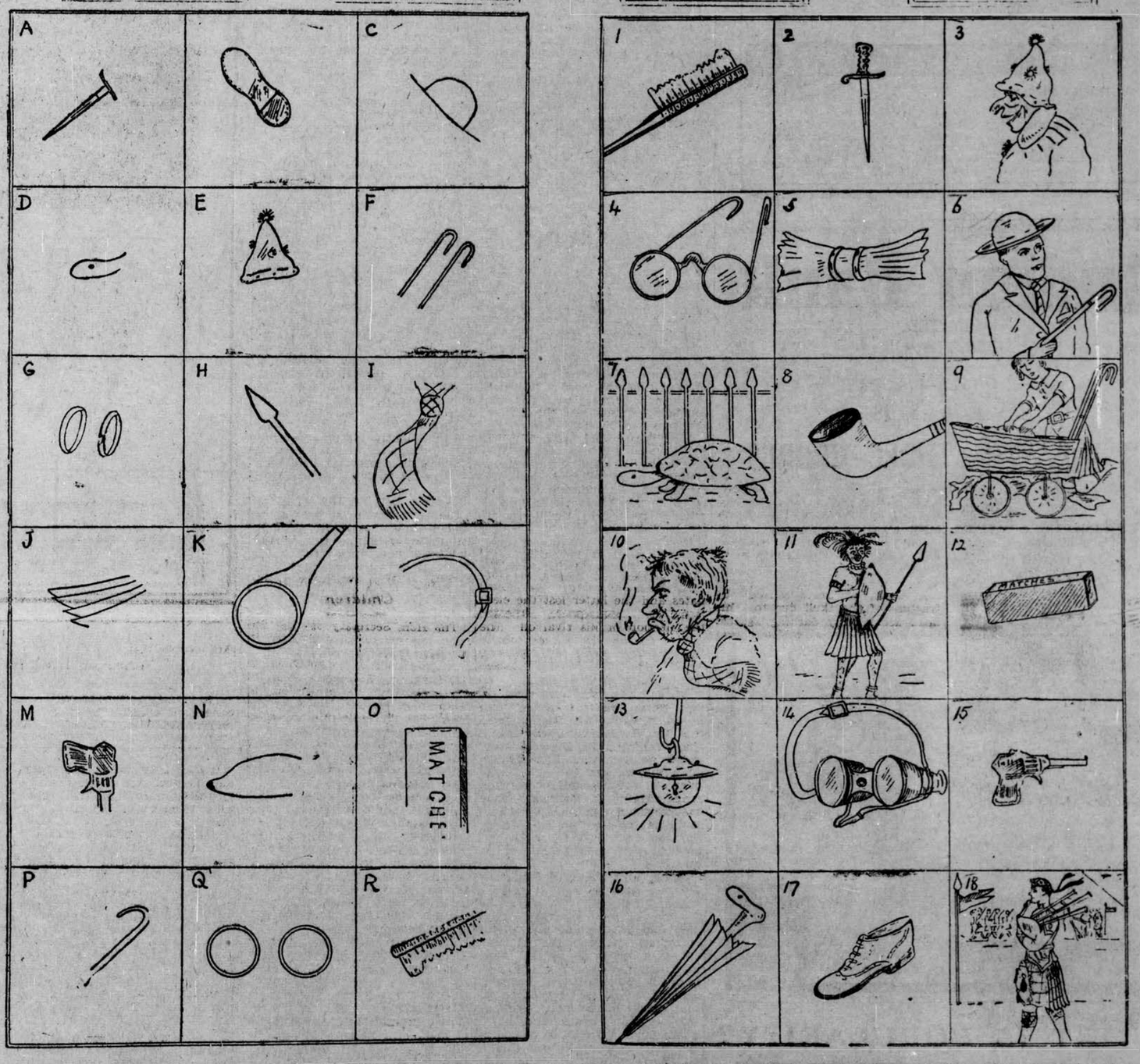

Illustrations in the series of pictures marked A, B, C . . . . on the left are parts of certain objects. In order to make it easier for the competitors to find out the names of the objects of which they form parts we are giving in the series of illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3 . . . . on the right the objects themselves. The parts shown in A, B, C . . . . need not be in exactly the same position or depicted from the same angle of vision as appearing in the illustrations of the objects themselves.

For instance "K" is part of a smoking pipe as seen from a different angle of vision from the pipe as illustrated in No. 8. However as "K" is part of a pipe and No. 8 is an illustration of a pipe we put "8" against "K" in the coupon.

Entry Coupons will be found in Sunday Issues of 23rd February, 1st and 8th March, 1936.

CLOSING DATE 11TH MARCH, 1936.

VOLUNTEERS HEAVILY SENTENCED

Burhanpore Tapti Mill Strike Sequel

BURHANPORE, March 3.

Great sensation has been caused among the Burhanpore Tapti Mill strikers who have downed tools for the last three months at the unexpectedly heavy sentences passed against ten volunteers in a case under sections 143 and 341 I.P.C. by the Special Magistrate, Burhanpore. Eight men have been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 35 each, in default, three weeks' further imprisonment and 2 men are fined Rs. 50 each, in default 3 weeks' imprisonment. They are all in police lock-up.

Mr. Arzare, President of the Tapti Mill Labour Union, has been requested to file an appeal against the order and secure bail for the accused.—United Press.

Alleged Excesses In Revenue Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 1.

Mr. Hargovind Pandya, a member of the Working Committee of the Baroda State Prajmandal, has sent a telegram to the head-quarters at Baroda that "Revenue collection zulum in Amreli Dhari talukas are transgressing all bounds. Phulchhab (of Ranpur) publishes horrible account. Prajamandal workers should reach on the spot and make inquiries. Request immediate action."

ARMS IN BUNDLE

A double-barrelled gun, a country-made pistol, a big bundle of cartridges and ammunition, a spear and house-breaking implements were the contents of a bundle which was handed over to the Delhi Kotwali police by a tonga driver on Tuesday morning. It is reported a passenger emerging from the railway station placed the bundle in a tonga, hired it for Subzimandi and went in on the text of purchasing cigarettes. He disappeared. After waiting for a long time the driver reported the matter to the police.

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Beware of Imitation—Insist on "SELLER'S".

Raiders Meet With Stout Resistance

ALLEGED ILLICIT DISTILLERY AT COLABA

Three Constables Removed To Hospital

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

A sensational raid, on an alleged illicit distillery in Bombay was carried out by the Excise Police led by Inspector Hudson, late last night.

The alleged culprits, it is alleged, put up a fight and injured several members of the raiding party.

Three of the constables were removed to hospital.

The Excise Police roped in six persons and seized a quantity of illicit liquor.

Surprise For Raiders

It appears that the Excise Police received information that illicit distilling of liquor was being carried in the Colaba on a fairly large scale.

Investigations were set on foot and late last night Inspector Hudson led a party of about 12 Excise policemen to trap the alleged culprits who were carrying on the "nefarious" trade in so fashionable a locality.

A "bogus" customer was sent to a certain place and the man returned with a bottle of illicit liquor.

The raiding party then spread themselves out and surrounded the whole area but were surprised to find that instead of meekly yielding a stout resistance was put up by the men.

Some of the constables were flattened out and the police whistles and the tumult brought a large crowd to the scene.

One by one the men were taken into custody and over six gallons of alleged illicitly distilled liquor was seized.

The accused (1) Amarsingh Sheruttansingh (2) Brijpalsingh Raghubirsingh (3) Ramchandar Khaum (4) Jagpal Paragsingh (5) Raj Bahadur Bhawansingh and (6) Raghunandansingh Pahalwansingh were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and were released on heavy bail.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner, on Sadoo Krishna employed as a coolie on the s.s. "Cydonia" who on February 28 sustained serious injuries to his leg due to an iron bucket falling upon it.

An open verdict of "accidental death" was recorded by the Coroner's Jury.

A verdict of "death from accidental fall" was recorded by the Coroner's July at the Inquest held to-day on the body of Nilmani, aged 7 daughter of Gulabet and Ratanji who on February 29 sustained grievous injuries due to an accidental fall from the staircase of a House No. 96, at Bhora Bazar Street.

A verdict of "death caused by fracture of the skull due to his head accidentally dashing against a structure of steel cables," was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the Inquest held to-day on the body of an unknown lad aged about 18, who was found lying dead between the up local line and down through line between Dadar and Matunga Stations, on Sunday last.

A proclamation was ordered to be issued by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court to-day against C. Williams, Proprietor of the Plaza Pleasure Park, at Gowalia Tank.

Several of his employees had filed complaints of criminal breach of trust and cheating against him, and on these Williams was arrested and later released on a bail of Rs. 150/-

A non-bailable warrant had been issued against him at the last hearing of the case, as he did not turn up at the court.

As his whereabouts have not been traced, he was proclaimed to-day.

Inquest was held to-day before the City Coroner on Yamunabai alias Rukminbai Parker aged 60, who was knocked down by a motor car No. Y/4722 on the night of the 21st of February last, at Lamingston Road. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she expired subsequently.

A verdict of "death from shock and haemorrhage" due to having been accidentally knocked down by motor car, was recorded by the Coroner's Judy.

A verdict of "death from Toxaemia" following upon burns accidentally sustained was recorded by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held to-day on Manakbai Jivandas aged 22 who sustained severe burns on the 20th of February last, due to her sari causing in contact with the flames from a 'segri'.

Enquiries revealed that she had lighted a 'segri' and her sari had come in contact with the flames from the 'segri', setting it ablaze.

Twenty-six persons were arrested in the city last night by the C.I.D. and sectional police, for alleged satta gambling and Teji mandi gambling.

They all appeared this morning before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when their bail period was extended.

Judgment was delivered on Monday afternoon by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, in the municipal election petition case, dismissing the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, challenging the election to the Corporation of Mr. Alarakhia Aba Alaiya Seth from the "B" Ward in August last.

Passing severe strictures on the petitioner, the Chief Judge characterised the petition as vexatious and frivolous, and ordered costs to the two respondents, namely, the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Alarakhia Seth. He also ordered the petitioner to pay a sum of Rs. 500 to the second respondent as compensatory cost.

It will be recalled that in the election held on August 27 last, Mr. Alarakhia Seth and Mr. Shamdasani were the two candidates and the latter lost the election. Mr. Shamdasani contested the election of his rival on the ground that it did not conform to the election rules. In passing orders, the Chief Judge discussed the rules in detail.

Before judgment was delivered, Mr. Feroze Nanavati applied for an adjournment on the ground that Mr. Shamdasani was busy in the High Court and could not, therefore, be present. The application was rejected.

Mr. P. M. Clubwalla, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. A. S. Davar for Mr. Alarakhia Seth.

OFFICE BEARERS OF LITERARY CIRCLE

President Urges Effective Publicity In City

A meeting of the Dairat-al-Adab (Literary Circle) was held on Friday last under the presidentship of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bart), when a strong Managing Committee was formed and the following office-bearers were elected unanimously:—

President:—Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bart) Vice-presidents:—Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Fatima Begam Sahaba, and Mr. Kanahiya Lal Vakil, Secretary: Nawabzada Murtoza Ali Khan. Treasurer: Mr. A. Hamid (Cantab.)

The following is the Managing Committee: Malak-at-Tujjar, Agha Md., Jaffer Secretary, M. S. A. Nakhai, Mr. M H. Israili including the office bearers.

Copies of 'Brochure' of the three selected Urdu papers especially brought out by Nawabzada Murtaza Ali at his own expense, were distributed among members

The president in his opening remarks dilated at length on the usefulness of a Society like the Dairat-al-Adab and impressed upon the members the desirability of giving wide publicity to the aims and objects of the Daira and getting the cultured men and women of Bombay interested in its activities.

After light refreshments. Mr. Kanahiyalal Vakil read his interesting paper on 'Islams' National out-look on Art.

After the concluding remarks of the president the meeting dispersed.

The Dhrangadhra Praja Mandal has requested the Secretary of the Kathiawar Political Conference to hold its next session at Dhrangadhra.

MESSAGE OF RAMAKRISHNA

"Look Upon All Beings As Equal And Remove Untouchability"

Mr. S. N. Karnataki and Mr. Y. M. Dubhashe, well-known Marathi authors, paid glowing tributes to the memory of Saint Ramakrishna at the centenary celebrations held at the Saraswati Baug Jogeshwari, under the auspices of the Jogeshwari Literary Club on Sunday last. There was a large audience and the proceedings lasted for more than two hours.

At the outset Mr. S.G. Warty introduced Mr. Karnataki as the learned biographer of the late Dr. Bhandarkar, and as one who by his studies in religious literature was eminently fitted to address them on the occasion.

Mr. Karnataki then narrated the principal events in the life of Shri Ramakrishna, his spiritual growth, his great influence on the present generation and on the world in general, and described the work of Swami Vivekanand and the Ramakrishna Mission.

All Are Equal

He emphasized the particular message of Shri Ramakrishna to modern India, to look upon all beings as equal, to remove untouchability and all inequalities and realise God not only in every human being but in every creature. Shri Ramakrishna in Mr. Karnataki's opinion, raised the status of the Hindu religion, by re-stating its original doctrines, and by restoring it to its pure state, and widened its scope and made it fit to become the religion of the world.

Mr. Dubhashe in his presidential speech dwelt upon the principal secrets of Ramakrishna's life and greatness, and pointed out the need of harmony everywhere, in the home, in the nation and in the world. God was served by the service of his creatures, a truth which was illustrated in practice by Ramakrishna.

He fervently appealed to the young men to read and digest Ramakrishna's sayings, to study his life and get inspiration from it.

After a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. M.J. Divekar in which he referred to Mr. Dubhashe as Acharya, the proceedings came to an end.

Class For Sub-Normal Children

The Hon. Secretary of the Society for protection of children in Western India writes:—

A special class is maintained at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home of the Society for the protection of children in Western India, for the treatment of feeble-minded children under the supervision of a qualified Medical Officer. Within a year the sub-normal children of this class have shown considerable improvement.

At present there is no room for additional children but as constant inquiries are made for new admissions, the Executive Committee of the society have decided to open an additional class provided a sufficient number is secured. For further particulars parents or guardians desiring to have such children treated in this class, are requested to apply to the Honorary Secretaries, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, King's Circle, Matunga.

"HIGHLY UNSATISFACTORY"

Begraj Gupta Criticises India Budget

Bombay, Monday.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, Vice-President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Finance Member of the Government of India regarding the India Budget for 1936-37:—

"While welcoming the reduction in Income-tax and Super-tax, surcharges, raising the income-tax limit to Rs. 2,000 and the Revenue Reserve Fund proposal, the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce consider certain features of the budget as highly unsatisfactory. In their opinion with an effort the surcharges could have been entirely remitted.

"The proposed reduction in letter rate may cause nominal or little relief whereas on letters weighing two tolas and more the position has actually worsened constituting additional burden on trade. Public demand for restoration of half anna postcard affecting poorer classes unfortunately is still not acceded to.

"The conclusion that economic conditions have become prosperous appears rather hasty and ill-founded.

"Further, the Marwari Chamber urges provision for carrying forward business losses and requests greater response to public opinion favouring reduction not increase in the high military expenditure."

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In aid of CAMA HOSPITAL JUBILEE FUND
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY & LADY BRABOURNE.
Organised by Mrs. C. P. Blackwell and a Special Committee.
ADMISSION:
Reserved: Rs. 2
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Tickets from:—
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ON SATURDAY, 7TH MARCH AND SUNDAY, 8TH MARCH AT 5-30 P.M. ON THE JUHU AERODROME.
Witness the most spectacular and daring feats of "Carobatics" demonstrated by the famous Stunt Drivers:
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Saloon Cars driven at Break-neck speed · charging blazing walls of fire—cars being somersaulted— tilted— crashed— cars being put through crazy gymnastic evolutions.
TO DEMONSTRATE THE STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF
DODGE & CHRYSLER SAFETY STEEL COACHWORK
these famous Drivers display their iron nerve and consummate skill at the wheel
ALL MOTORISTS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED
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Activities Of Mazagon Institute

The Mazagon Institute has issued its annual report for the year ended 31st. December 1935, from which the following extracts are given:—

The result of the year's working has been a surplus of Rs. 313-10-6 excluding the arrears which amount to Rs. 61-12 from resigned members and Rs. 137-12 from active members up to 31st. December, 1935. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,619-12-3 and the expenses to Rs. 1,306-1-9.

During the year under review 20 new members were admitted and nine resigned and we close the year with 103 members including 9 life members and 8 subscribers.

Twelve whist drive tables were presented to the Institute by Mrs. L. D'Sousa, Miss M. Menezes, Drs. M. U. Mascarenhas, F. Marquis, F. J. Sequeira, J. Vaz, Messrs. A. A. da Gama, A. S. Miranda, D. T. Pintoi E. Fialho, Abel de Sousa and A. Martin and a Pingpong table by Mr. F. X. Alphonso, our President.

Under the auspics of our Institute a Carrom Tournament was arranged in the month of July, 1935.

Reference is then made to the anniversary dance, the dance, Christmas Hamper and the Christmas Tree and Treat.

A pretty good number of members made use of our library, but the Committee regret that they were unable to purchase any books after the set of 173 books that were presented by Mr. V. de Braganca Cunha in the year 1934, and hope that the Committee for the year 1936 will add some more and important books to the Library by making use of a part of the surplus made during the year under review.

Special Greetings Messages For Id

The Posts and Telegraphs department have printed special telegram messages for Id greetings, with appropriate designs and inscriptions. Attention of the public is drawn to this fact in view of the coming Id celebrations, so that they can avail themselves of these special greetings telegrams at concession rates.

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SMALL-POX AT KARACHI

Visitors Advised To Get Vaccinated

NEW DELHI, March 3

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India has received telegraphic notification from the Air Port Health Officer at Karachi advising all concerned to be vaccinated as small-pox has been declared an epidemic in the Port and Town.— A.P.

NOMINATED TO COUNCIL

The Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation by Mr. T. A. Andrew of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay with effect from Tuesday.

The Governor has nominated, with effect from the said date, Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S. being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Governor has also accepted the resignation by Mr. P. B. Advani of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, with effect from March 2 and nominated.

Mr. W. Grieve, being an official, to be member of the Legislative Council.

Late Mr. Nanavati

A condolence meeting of the Ratnagiri District Bar was held at Ratnagiri under the presidency of Mr. B. R. Nanal President, Local Board to express deep sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Mr. D.D. Nanavati, District Judge, Poona.

ROMANCE ENDS IN ARSON

Villager Sets Fire To Hut Of Girl's Father

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Badha Kumji against the sentence of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Broach on the charge of causing mischief by fire.

The appellant who was living in a village near Ankleshwar eloped with the married daughter of the complainant, his neighbour.

Later he returned to the same village and started living with the girl. The girls father insisted that she should return to him or the appellant must pay divorce money. The appellant having refused to agree to this, the father took away the girl against his wishes.

The appellant, thereupon, threatened the father and his supporters with dire consequences.

Pursuant to the threat, the apellant set fire to the complainant's hut on the night of January 20 last. The fire spread to several other huts which were destroyed.

The appellant absconded but surrendered to the police two months later.

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Daily: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

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See and thrill to its canny movements
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Mother
Thrilling Tragedy of a brave courtesan facing the scaffold for the sake of her child
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ALWAYS TELL YOUR WIFE
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MIYAN BIBI
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved Securities.
W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

NIZAM'S AUNT'S CLAIM

Case For 60 Lakhs Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Mar. 3.

An interesting civil appeal filed by Lady Vicar ul Umra, the Nizam's aunt for the recovery of Rs. 70 lakhs worth of property from the estate of Sultan ul Mulks "Paiga" in which Mr. S. Sachidanand Sinha appeared for the Lady against the lower court Judgment partly concluded when the Divisional Bench High Court giving decision to-day dismissed the claims about Rs. 60 lakhs.

According to the decision inquiries will be instituted against the remaining claim.

Karachi Civic Tributes To Kamala Nehru

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, March. 3

The Karachi Corporation at its special meeting this evening unanimously passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, extending heartfelt sympathy to Pandit Jawaharlal and the members of his family on their bereavement. Tributes were paid to the memory of Mrs. Kamala Nehru in which all the section of the House joined.

The House after passing the resolution adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

NO MONOPOLY WITHOUT SAFEGUARDS

Govt. Refuse Legislative Control Of Manufactured Jute

SUGGEST SHORT HOURS WITH DOUBLE SHIFT

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The reply of Government of India on the question of the control of output of manufactured jute, a short summary of which appeared in our yesterday's issue begins by referring to various proposals put forward from time to time. These include the original proposal of the Jute Mills' Association for the grant of statutory force to the agreement between the Association and outside mills to which the Government of India replied in December 1934; the proposal to limit hours of work to 54 which was discussed in the letter of 31st July last and some other schemes.

STATUTORY MONOPOLY DEMANDED.

The Government of India says: The original letter of the Association put forward a possible expansion of old mills and the erection of new mills as one of the main grounds for statutory interference and the Government of India understand that the exclusion of new enterprise is one of the leading objects and perhaps the most important object underlying all the proposals. The proposal in its various forms is thus in effect one for the grant to the existing companies of temporary statutory monopoly for the manufacture of jute goods coupled with provisions to ensure that the benefits of this monopoly be equitably shared among the beneficiaries and not be impaired by unduly large production."

They add that even to this proposition they were prepared to agree on three conditions viz., that it was required for the purpose of rationalization; that the scheme of rationalization was accepted by a substantial majority of the mills; and that the interests of the community in general and cultivators in particular were adequately protected.

CONDITIONS NOT SATISFIED.

They regret to find that none of the proposals satisfies any of the conditions. The adoption of a temporary scheme would not place the industry in any more stable position at the end than it is now. In the absence of a substantial alteration in the organization of the industry the withdrawal of statutory monopoly and restriction enforced by legislation would probably produce a worse crisis than can arise from a breakdown of the agreements which are voluntary and incomplete. No scheme of rationalization has, so far as the Government of India are aware, been formulated and no satisfactory safeguards are offered.

PROPER REMEDY.

The letter concludes with some observations on rationalization and working of shifts it suggests that the present instability: "Is traceable mainly to the fact that the industry is attempting to secure substantial profits while working on a system which involves unnecessarily high costs. In consequence, others who are prepared to work their machinery more fully find that in spite of the excessive number of mills in existence the installation of new mills or machinery is an attractive proposition. The proper remedy for the existing situation is not legislation which will deprive some of their right to make the best use of the machinery they possess and others of their right to seek an outlet for their capital but the creation of such market and manufacturing conditions as will discourage unnecessary additions to the present productive capacity".

SHORT HOURS.

Discussing the great stress laid by the Association in their letter on the objections from the labour point of view to rationalization, it adds: "The Government of India appreciate the evident anxiety of the Association to avoid the introduction of conditions which they consider unfavourable to workers but they cannot themselves agree with the arguments used. They believe that the extension of shift systems offers the best means of combining short hours of work for the operatives with the lowering of overhead costs and they invite attention in particular to the observations of the Whiteley Commission on this subject. Hours, now worked by two shifts in most mills, could probably be worked by two shifts without recourse to night work or to anything resembling the objectionable system of multiple shifts formerly common in the industry. Even night shift working is, in view of the Government of India, open to less objections can be taken to it in other countries and the working of double shifts of reasonable length in a number of mills sufficiently to meet demand would in their opinion be advantageous from the point of view of workers who have suffered from the stringent restriction in force in recent years."
—A. P.

Mass prayer by Hindus was offered at Dadar on Shivratri Day,' when, under instructions from Pundit Malaviya "Mantradiksha" was also administered to Harijans. Prof. Gajendragadkar presided on the occasion and Nyayaratna Vinod delivered a religious discourse.

KOREKIYO TAKASHISHI: GIANT OF NIPPON FINANCE

(By Upton Close)

The recent coup d'Etat in Tokyo removes a remarkable figure from the Japanese political scene in the person of Korekiyo Takashishi. Born of poor parents, he rose to the high position of Nippon ministership with rapid strides.

While still a young man, Takashishi attached himself to that amazing group which threw the feudal authority overboard. He then made a voyage to England and America in order to see for himself how the "things were really worked out." In 1884, he was asked to organise and direct the office of patents and instead of protecting the foreign interests in Japan, he considerably assisted and encouraged the Japanese inventors. After war with China, he was deputed to go to Europe in order to raise a loan for Japan which he completed successfully. His appointment as the vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan followed soon, and he became the faithful follower of Prince Yamagata, the Bismark of Japan, who was at that time, occupied in definitely paving the path for Japan's continental empire, as also in suppressing the democratic tendencies that were gradually making themselves manifest in the country.

FINANCIAL MISSIONS.

During the Russo-Japanese War, Takashishi was again entrusted with the responsibility of negotiating enormous loans in England and America which contributed so much to the Nippon success in the war.

With all the important activities in the realm of finance in which Takashishi engaged himself his rise to power became but a matter of days.

He was successively made the President of the "Yokohama Specie Bank," Governor of the Bank of Japan, Baron, Viscount and Imperial Finance Minister which latter post he held again and again at the continued requests of his plutocratic friends.

TUG OF WAR WITH ARMY MEN

Takashishi was probably the only man in high Finance who could dare tell the Japanese military officers that they were leading the country to bankruptcy and that they had proceeded far enough in their attempts to modernise the army, suppress the bandits in China, supervise the Russian frontiers or compete with U.S.A. in the naval construction.

As a rule the super-patriotic militarists had always accepted Takashishi's reproaches with a grin, because he always couched his reproaches with smiles. Moreover wasn's he like one of them, a valiant patriot, who although born of humble origin had made his way to power merely by a dogged determination to fight against all odds? His value as a man had never been questioned even by the bitterest of his enemies. Well up in his eighties at the time of death of Mr. Korekiyo Takashishi carried the weight of 50 per cent. deficit in the Imperial budget with as great a smile as could indicate his excellent digestion.

FUTURE OUTLOOK FOR JUTE

Over-production May Follow Govt.'s Decision

(From Our Correspondent).
NEW DELHI: March 3.

"The Jute Industry is now left to fend for itself," was the answer given in official circles to-day to the question intended to ascertain the position resulting from the refusal by the Government of India to undertake legislation for the control of output of manufactured jute.

The chief reason behind the refusal is that none of the 16 firms engaged in the industry was prepared to comply with the three conditions stipulated by the Government as precedent to legislation. And there appears to be no prospect of the mills agreeing to those conditions in the near future. But the decision of the Government is justified, as it was reached essentially in the interests of both, the industrialist and the cultivator in the long run. For if the restriction were imposed compulsorily on the output of manufactured jute, the tendency would be for the market to restrict itself and that would soon react on the production of the mills with an inevitable reaction on the quantity of raw jute produced by the cultivator.

OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE.

It is recognised that the Government's decision may be followed by a period of over-production, not only by the existing mills but by new mills and severe price-cutting. But such a situation is not expected to last very long and probably will be over in two or three years' time leaving the industry itself healthier and more efficient. As for the cultivator, he may for a time be affected adversely, but it is pointed out that the injury which he would suffer now would not be so great as he would under the restriction scheme spread over a period of years.

Meanwhile due to the propaganda by the Bengal Government, there is already voluntary restriction by the cultivator, which was enabled him to keep up the price of his produce.

Notorious Dacoit Rounded Up

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Mar. 3.

Owing to the pluck and resourcefulness displayed by the Baroda police under Mr. B. B. More, Deputy Superintendent, a notorious leader of dacoits Mahiji Anupa, an accomplice of Babar Deva who is alleged to have been responsible for a number of offences accompanied by loss of life, was arrested after a hot chase.

It is stated Mahiji, who was a great menace to the people of the Charotar area, was dodging the police for the last fifteen years.

JANJIRA PEOPLE CONDOLE KAMALA NEHRU'S DEATH

The Secretary writes:—
A meeting of the Janjira States People Union, Bombay, was held on Sunday last at the office of the Janjira Motor Training School, Bhendi Bazar, Mr. Sidi Mahamood presiding to condole the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

The president characterised Mrs. Nehru's death as a national loss and appealed to the people to observe March 8 as a day of mourning. The meeting tendered its sincere condolences to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

PREPARING GROUND FOR FEDERATION

Baroda Dewan Leaves For Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Mar. 2.

Dewan Sir T.V. Krishnamachari left for Delhi to-day for a week's stay when he will be conferred K.C.I.E. at the investiture ceremony.

It is understood he will discuss with the Indian Government the settlement of the retrogression of the cantonment area and the scheme of fusion of the talukdars under the State's jurisdiction with an equitable settlement of claims prior to the State entering the Federation.

It is surmised that the presence of Ministers of the big Indian States may be utilised for discussing the question of reorganisation of the Indian Princes Chamber.

Hyderabad's Tribute To Kamala Nehru

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn) Mar. 2.

Under the Presidency of Mr. Vaman Naik, the citizens of Hyderabad passed a resolution at a meeting expressing grief at the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

Mr. Naik recalling her work for the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Nehru.

Mr. Hanumanthrao, Andhra Leader, moved the condolence resolution supported by Pandit Narendar Saksena. The number of speakers made feeling references to the late Mrs. Nehru.

The resolution was cabled to Pandit Jawaharlal.

WHY BRITAIN RE-ARMS

(continued from page 6)

we repeat the mistakes of others? The layman cannot resist the suspicion that it is merely considerations of prestige that induce the more conservative and elderly Admirals to prolong the useless expense of these ships.

Effect On Industry

More interesting, because it will affect our whole economic life is the bearing of this programme on industry.

This Government, which refused to plan for peace, is now about to plan for war. At last it will give us national works—aerodromes, dockyards, and munition plants.

Hope dawns even for the derelict areas, or at least for those that lie on the West Coast, relatively secure from aerial attack.

One even hears that the rejected plan for a Forth and Clyde ship-canal may be revived, for it would have a strategical value.

Again we are likely to see, as we saw in the war, the diversion of labour to the military branches of engineering. The promise has been given in Parliament that profits shall be controlled.

The City is in no way discouraged. The shares in aircraft companies are rising, like balloons in a gale, nor do other branches of engineering and shipbuilding lag far behind.

Capitalist industry prepares to sacrifice itself on the altar of the Fatherland. The "Times" assures us that plans will be so laid that labour shall not be dislocated for the sake of a temporary effort. That reads comfortably. But pray, how can it be done?

If this great effort of re-armament is to last only for three—or is it five?—years, then labour must be dislocated. Its country will call it, and then when ships and 'planes are built, its country will forget.

Slump will follow boom. But these anxieties are, perhaps, exaggerated. When once arming starts in earnest, it does not stop. It continues to the inevitable climax and that is war.

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Programme for "BAKRI-ID" HOLIDAY:

			p.m.	p.m.
Thursday, 5th March, 1936.	xxx	Versova	3-30	7-30
Thursday, 5th March, 1936	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	7-30
Sunday, 8th March, 1936	xx	Round the Harbour (Pirwari-Karanja-Rewas)	3-30	7-30
Sunday, 8th March, 1936	x	Round "Dufferin"	6-15	7-30

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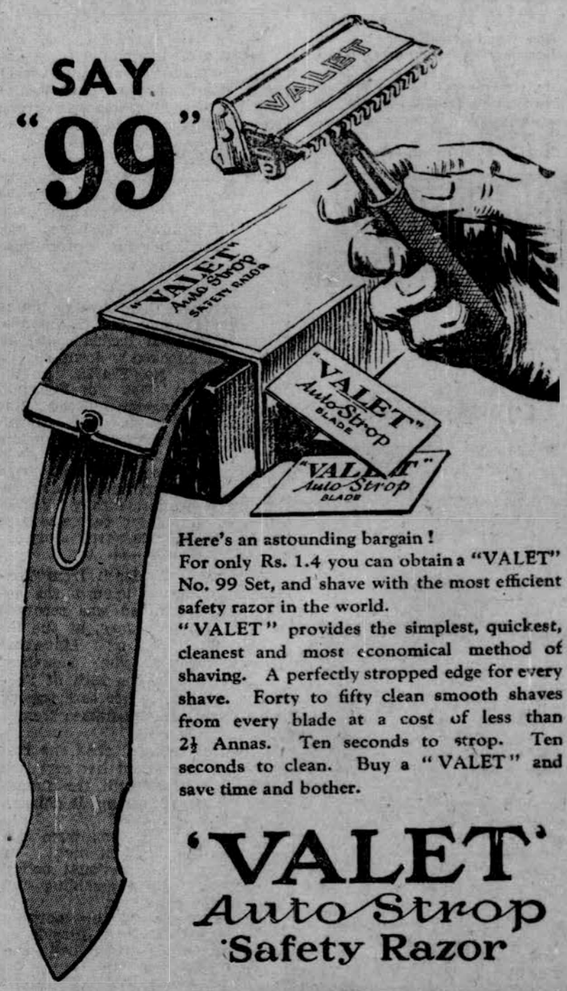

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Our Readers' Views

Andheri-Vile-Parle Municipal Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's report regarding the proceedings of the Vile-Parle-Andheri Municipal Board meeting held on Sunday, 1st March, and appearing in your to-day's issue I have to state that it is not a correct report of what happened at the meeting. The correct facts are as under:—

The second item on the Agenda of the meeting was the consideration of the renewal of Lighting Agreement with the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Co. Ltd. As soon as that item was taken up for consideration I, as the chairman of the Lighting Committee, moved the following resolution:—"That the Municipality do carry on the negotiations with Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., in consultation with and with the advice of Mr. Mistry and that Mr. Mistry be paid such remuneration as the President may fix with him but so as not to exceed Rs. 200."

You would find therefrom that there was no intention of any outsider negotiating with the Company. All that the resolution aimed at was that in negotiating with the Company, the Municipality should take the advice of the Electrical Expert in order to enable it to arrive at a satisfactory and favourable agreement as the questions involved the consideration of technical points. The report of your correspondent suggests that the resolution was to the effect of giving the sole authority to the expert to negotiate with the Company.

It is clear that no member of the Municipality has the requisite technical knowledge in electricity and so it was considered essential to have the advice of an Expert. Mr. Kalbag moved at this stage that the President be authorised to negotiate with the Company and to accept the terms on the Bandra Municipality basis. Mr. Kalbag had no right to move the resolution when the house was seized of the resolution moved by me. The President, having regard to the conflicting opinion of the members, desired to postpone the consideration of the matter for about a fortnight as the proposed agreement with the Company had not yet reached the final stage, and so requested me to agree to such postponement. In deference to the wishes of the President and also of some Councillors I agreed to do so, after that Mr. Kalbag again rose and moved his resolution as stated above and Mr. Bhende supported the same. On this a point of order was raised by Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt that as the consideration of the matter was postponed as desired by the President it was not competent for any member to move any other resolution in connection with the same matter. On this, there was an uproar, as a result whereof the President could not give his ruling and he had therefore to dissolve the meeting.—Yours, etc.

P. J. SHROFF.

March 2.

A Cinema At Matunga

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you kindly find space for the following in your esteemed columns and oblige?

A plot of land just outside the Matunga railway station has been taken up on lease by a certain gentleman for erecting a cinema theatre and he has applied to the Commissioner of Police for a licence for the purpose. A largely-signed protest from the residents of Dadar-Matunga Estate has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police against the grant of a licence. In this connection, I desire to bring the following facts to the notice of the Commissioner, as well as the public:—

(1) The Dadar-Matunga Estate is primarily a residential area where except on certain plots no permission to put up shops even is granted.

(2) There is a Gymkhana very close to the proposed cinema site. The Gymkhana gives physical training to young boys. There are a fairly large number of ladies taking advantage of the facilities provided there.

(3) There are the following charitable institutions mainly intended for women and children:—

1. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children.
2. Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage,
3. European Pensioners' and Widows' Home,
4. Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram for women and children,
5. Jain Students' Boarding,
6. Hargowan Anandji Desai Boarding for Students.
7. Dadar Bhagini Samaj,
8. South Indian Education Society's School for Boys and Girls,
9. King George English School and others.

I feel sure that a majority of these institutions would not have selected this area for providing themselves with habitations, if they had only known that the residential nature of the area was likely to be disturbed.

(4) There are at least four cinema theatres in the neighbourhood between Poibawdi (Parel) and Matunga. I hear there is going to be another at the Dadar terminus. These are surely ample for the residents of this locality and now that the BEST service has been extended right up to King's Circle even little distance has been minimised.

(5) The children from all the aforesaid institutions have to pass by the road adjoining the Cinema and will have to run the risk attendant on the increase of traffic.

Considering all these circumstances is it not fair that the Licence sought for should be refused?—Yours, etc.,

M. B UDGAONKAR, M.B.B.S.
Joint Hon. Secretary, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Matunga.

Matunga March 2.

Vile Parle Municipality

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir—A sensation of some magnitude has been caused at Vile-Parle in consequence of resignation of Municipal Councillorship tendered by Mr. Dev. This was due to the attack made against him at a public meeting held on 10th instant under the auspices of the Sewa Sangh to protest against proposed increase in municipal taxation. Neither Election Rules nor Voters' list is yet ready. "A" Ward will, therefore, have one seat less for at least six months due the lethargy of the Municipality. It would be interesting to await further development.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Vile-Parle, Feb. 18.

Framji Cowasji (Banaji) Institute

To The Editor Of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I have been surprised to notice that a place of land belonging to the Framji Cawesji Institute, (Wellington Cinema)—which is a public charitable concern—has been encroached upon by the civic fathers of the Bombay Municipality with a view to place there-in the statue of our late revered public citizen, Dr. A. G. Veigas, as if no better place can be found for a statue of such a distinguished gentleman.

The place, to my mind, is ill-suited for such a memorial, and besides it is a trespass and a breach of faith, even if verbal understanding had been arrived at with late Mr. C. M. Cursetji,—the then Managing Trustee, by the Municipal Corporators some twenty years back.

We are surprised how such action has been allowed during the regime of such a sympathetic Municipal Commissioner as Mr. Taunton, I.C.S. My surprise is yet more at the silence of the present trustees, each one of them is a distinguished citizen, with the well-being of the public at heart.

Hope some light will be thrown on this affair by those concerned in the matter, and oblige.—Yours etc.,

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

Feb. 14.

A Ratnagiri Complaint

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Andrews of Ahmednagar District has made a sweeping statement in a section of the press about the Ratnagiri District having been granted more liberal treatment by the L. R. Code than other districts in the Presidency without any illustration in its support. It is not clear what speciality the Ratnagiri District possesses to win over the favouritism of the L. R. Code in preference to other districts. Will Mr. Andrews kindly point out in what respect if any, more liberal concession has been shown to the Ratnagiri District and what is its nature?

The term "farm house" used by Mr. Andrews otherwise described as "farm-buildings" is defined in Section 65 of the L. R. Code and he has generally adopted in his letter on broad lines the principle laid down in that section to cover his definition of "farm house". None can, therefore, get away from whatever is provided in the Act. Since farm buildings are defined there is no justification to make a departure from that section and declare a farm building as a "real" or an "unreal" farm building.

In saying an "owner entirely dependent on agriculture" and an "agriculturist as defined by the D. A. R. Act" Mr. Andrews seems to make two contradictory statements in one and the same breath. How can he reconcile both these statements? Unlike an agriculturist under the L. R. Code an agriculturist under the D. A. R. Act is subject to variation in circumstances. Broadly speaking agriculture should ordinarily provide the principal means of livelihood to an agriculturist.

Mr. Andrews says that in Konkan generally the so-called agriculturists are crowded together into gardens containing a few cocoanuts. This is not a fact. It can be said without any fear of contradiction that in Konkan not a single owner is prepared to spare land for gardening as the produce he gets is barely sufficient for his maintenance. In Konkan there are two kinds of agriculture—one Jirayat and the other Bagayet. In order to avoid litigation the owner reserves to himself the latter kind of agriculture and carries out its improvement through the tenants for whom he is in duty bound to arrange accommodation.

All this controversy which has its origin in the want of definition of "agriculture" or "agriculturist" under the L. R. Code will be stopped if a member of the Legislative Council will table a resolution on this subject at the ensuing session.—Yours etc.,

G. A. N.

Shiroda, Feb. 14.

Pitman's College In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You had published in your issue dated 16th January last the news released by "United Press" that Mr. I. V. Pitman of the Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd. was contemplating a visit to India with a view to establish their college in Bombay.

I am now informed by Mr. I. J. Pitman of Messrs. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd. that the notice in the local press in Bombay is without any basis.—Yours, etc.,

RAJANINATH D. SULE, P.C.T., F.C.T.S. (Inc.).

Thana, Feb. 22.

Plight Of Journalists

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Having read the discourse of Mr. Satchidananda Sinha, at the "At Home" of the members of the Journalists' Association of India, in your well-known paper, I am prompted to pen a few words.

Mr. Sinha rightly stated that journalism was the most ill-paid profession in India and he had never encouraged anyone who wished to enter its portals. But I should say that the time has come when working journalists and others should organise and see that their conditions are bettered. It is essential that journalists who are working day in and day out should be provided with a adequade provisions and proper honorarium. It is for the newspaper proprietors to look to it and it is also necessary for the working journalists to organise to achieve this end. The Bombay city journalists can easily give a lead in this direction.

There is another important point stressed in Mr. Sinha's speech, viz., his plea for unity and fusion of two associations of Calcutta and Bombay. It is hoped that those in authority will take this to heart for evolving a scheme for their unification for representing the case of the Indian Press more effectively in proper quarters.

There is a healthy sign in the Journalists Association of India because there were no barriers for the common questions and despite divergence in policies journalists of all shades are meeting together on one platform to discuss all vital questions. Will not the Calcutta journalists find out some way to bridge the gap by settling their differences and by making common cause in general topics? Let us hope that Mr. Sachhidanand Sinha's advice is well responded by all concerned. This is the proper time when journalists, of every shade of opinion, should present an united front for getting all privileges.

In the issue of 27th January, I had issued a general appeal to the journalists of Gujerat to form their own organisation. Now I am further suggesting all provincial associations to merge in one All-India organisation. We have got Sind Journalists Association, Punjab Journalists Association etc. etc. Let there be united front. A policy should be evolved in such a way as would enable journalists of every shade of opinion to come in and work for the common benefit.

It is gratifying to note that the working journalists in Bengal have organised themselves and recently they have demanded (1) decent salary, (2) regular payments, (3) service security, (4) holidays, (5) leave and (6) provident fund schemes.

In conclusion I humbly appeal to all journalists to deliberate seriously over this problem and do some practical work.—Yours, etc.,

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Baroda, Feb. 19.

Comrade 'Sak'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The name of those who mourned Comrade "Sak's" lamentable demise is legion. Papers and persons are not wanting to deplore and mourn his sad and untimely demise. It is the untimeliness of the demise that so crucially and cruelly pinches everywhere and anywhere.

The Boribunder outpost is the only exception. It has not deigned to give the deceased any editorial notice but has apportioned a wee bit of para under Current Topics, in its issue of January 18th.

The Old Lady calls him a "stormy petrel". His language is adjectived "violent and vitriolic". "His torrential oratory is nicknamed 'daemonic". The only compliment paid is to his homely 'comaraderie' and to the even tenor of his married life, and family as also to his very worthy spouse. Considering that Comrade Sak worked mostly for the good of the numerous working classes of the English population and not for his own aggrandisement, country or people, the Boribunder outpost could well have afforded to give him a more kindly and appreciative notice than the one which it has vouchsafed to do.—Yours etc.,

M. M, BANAJI.

Hughes Road, Feb 22.

Vengurla Ryot's Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Do the Land Revenue Laws possess two meanings, one for Government and one for the ryot. The reason why we the agriculturists in Vengurla Taluka ask this question is that we find a great difference between the definition of the laws and their actual operation. The B. L. R. Code of 1879 (Bom. Act V) Sec. 48 G.R. VI (G.R. No. 4758 of 3 July 1886) and G.R. VII (G.R. No. 6306 of 19 September 1887) emphatically direct that whatever lands are garrisoned by these Government Resolutions cannot be levied upon with the altered tax although these lands be used for non-agricultural use. This is the law today. If this law is to be followed, no altered assessment can be levied on the lands in the villages in Vengurla Taluka, District Ratnagiri because the Survey settlements of the lands in question have been made long before L. R. Code of 1879 was passed. However, the Prant has levied the altered assessment on these lands. He has gone further, and levied altered assessment on the other lands which under the L.R. Code Sec. 48 G.R. 13 (G.R. No. 3476 of 2 June 1900) G. R. 14 (G.R. No. 2329, of 18 March 1905) Sec. 65, Para one and Rule three (Bom. Govt. Gazette, Part seven, page 195 of 1911), Sec. 134, Rule four cannot be subject to the altered tax. The lands under the last Sec. 134, Rule Four for which the Sanads are awarded and which contain a clear promise of the Secretary of State in Council to the contrary, are also levied upon with the altered tax in spite of the clear promise which the Sanads hold out to us.

We all know that if appealed and gone through the lengthy and expensive procedure of running from the Collector, Commissioner to Civil Court we may get justice at least in the last court but for all these appeals a lot of money is needed. Khan Bahadur Cooper is well aware that the agriculturists here are mainly a mass of moneyless people, having an average income of one anna per head per day and, circumstanced as they are, it would be callous to expect of them to make appeals against justice. Apart from this the Khan Bahadur has, in his department, all the information and record to satisfy himself of the justice of our case in a week's time, if he doesn't want to tolerate an injustice done to the ryot by the people of his department and to see the ryot sinking deeper down into economic misery. Our demand is straightforward and simple and it is that we should be treated in accordance with the Laws in the L.R. Code and not be forced to pay what is not legally authorised or to spend money over appeals when the agriculturists are already economically squeezed like lemons.

Will the Hon'ble Member Khan Bahadur Cooper give us justice and relief before the warrants for attachments are issued which are certainly forthcoming if no break is placed by him soon.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. DALVI,

Aravali-Vengurla,

Feb. 20.

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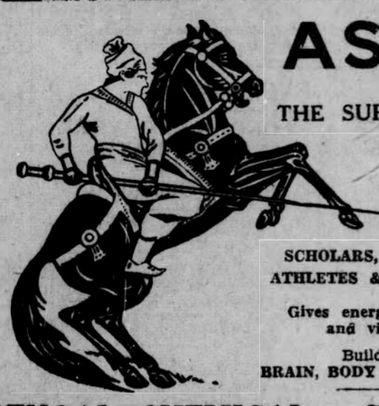

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Closing Tone Easy On Liquidation

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK

Wheat Very Steady But Linseed, Jute And Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, Mar. 3.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

N. Y. COTTON EASY.

New York cotton ruled fairly steady owing to the improved situation in the textile industry and the healthy technical position of the market. There was good buying in the new crop months. The closing tone was however easy.

BULLION WEAK.

London gold and silver were weak.

WHEAT VERY STEADY.

Wheat was very steady on good outside enquiry. Linseed, jute and rubber were quiet but steady.

SECURITIES BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange displayed good activity on moderate demand giltedged securities exhibited decidedly better tendency on good enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

New York, Mar. 3.

Previous closing	10.42
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	10.35
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Previous closing	5.62
To-day's opening	5.59
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	5.62
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 187

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar. 3.

The expectation of application of the Farm Bill to this year's crop resulted in further selling of old crop and buying of new crop months which displayed considerable strength but general speculative activity was restricted owing to the prevailing uncertainty with regard to Government controlled stocks. Trade was fairly active on good enquiry influenced by improved situation of textile industry while the technical position of the market also showed healthiness.

Trading in July commenced at 10.41 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. After early inactivity the market became somewhat active on steadier Liverpool cables and trade buying with gradually improving to 10.44 but the demand was not very aggressive with further advance checked by the uncertainty with regard to the Government policy in connection with pool stocks.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.35 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (10.76/10.78) 10.75/10.75
July (10.45/10.44) 10.41/10.41
October (10.05/10.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (5.73) 5.76
American May (5.67) 5.69
Egyptian March (8.50) 8.53
Egyptian May (8.36) 8.36

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved around Rs. 188 at night with New York futures about 2 points up. Price movements were very narrow.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/5, 48/3 and 47/15. Prices continued to give way under selling pressure and lack of upcountry demand influenced by discouraging outside cables while quieter London cables caused further easiness resulting in further selling and liquidation. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 48/1, 47/15 and 47/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/3, 34/13/3 and 34/12/9 trading was small and uninteresting with uncertain trend of foreign exchange curtailing speculative interest. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13 and 34/12.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Firm Tone In Coals

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

In Jutes easier feeling ruled and only moderate business was put through. In coals the undertone continued to rule firm although volume of business was on a smaller scale. Teas displayed little interest. In Miscellaneous good auction sale in Burn and Co., took place from 259 to 265 while among others no particular feature of interest was displayed. Government securities continued to rule firm throughout the whole session. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 104 small lot, three and a half per cent Government paper 99/4, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/10, four per cent loan 1960/70 113/4 small odd lot, five per cent loan 1945/55 120/2, five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 108/12.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 130/12.

Railways:—Howrah Amta 119, Kalighat Falta 96.

Coals:—Equitable 33/12, Raneegunge 28/4.

Jutes:—Anglo India 391 small lot, Barnagore 127, Howrah 48/7, India 300 (Public auction 292), Kamarhatty 476, National 21/2.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 14/4, Jubbulpore elec. 13/4, U. P. elec. 168 small lot, Burn and Co., ordy 259, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/11, B. I. Corporation pref 151, Midnapore Zemindary 63/8, Murree Brewery 217, New Terai Tea 10.

Debenture:—Five and a half per cent 1915/30/40 Dalhousie property 100/8 small lot.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Mar. 3.

Previous closing	4.99 3/8
To-day's opening	4.99 1/4
To-day's closing	4.99

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar. 3.

Previous closing	4.99 7/16
To-day's opening	4.99 7/16
To-day's closing	4.99 5/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar. 3.

Previous closing	74.69
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.84
Difference	+.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar. 3.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99 7/16 and then eased to 4.99 5/16 on the lack of support subsequent movements were small

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.99 5/16.

Franc opened at 74.71 and the rose to 74.72 but fluctuations were very small and far between.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.84

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar. 3.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 1/8d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 3.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-1 1/2) £7-1-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar. 3.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar. 3. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 7/8) 5.64 1/8
New York on Bombay	(37.72) 37.78
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan	(62.25) 62.25
London on Shanghai	(1-2 9/16) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe	(1-1 31/32) 1-2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 70 and May 71 3/4. Trading was quiet in the absence of any important buying influenced by quiet foreign advices but later some steadiness developed.

CHICAGO-WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 3.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 1.00 1/8. The market was fairly active on improved public demand and good outside enquiry influenced by strength of outside markets.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar. 3

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£209 buyers £211 sellers. Barely steady) £209 1/4 buyers £209 3/4 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£16 3/16 buyers £16 5/16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 5/16 buyers £16 3/8 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) £39 7/8 to £40 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar. 3.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"China and speculators sold. India bought at the decline. Market quietly steady."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 0-11 3/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-5 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-10 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 7/16 sellers) £19 1/4 nominal.

Dunlop March (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers

Lightning March (£21 sellers) £21 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (7 3/8 sellers) 7 7/16 paid and value.

October December (7 9/16 paid and buyer) 7 5/8 paid and buyer

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 11/16 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 9/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Mar. 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	3	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	3	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	3	3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	3	3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Wheat May	4	5	6
Wheat September	4	6	0
Linseed May	7	3	6
Linseed September	7	7	0

The tendency was quiet.

OKHA PORT SHIPPING.

OKA PORT, Mar. 3.

The Port Officer, wires:—

S.S. "Baron Yarborough" loaded 5,730 tons of salt and 50 tons of magnasium choloride for Calcutta and left on 26th ultimo.

S. S. "Cautenfels" of the Hansa Line arrived on 23rd ultimo, discharged 500 tons of gypsum from ras mellap, 290 tons of general cargo from Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Port Said and left on 25th ultimo.

S.S. "Nirpura" of the British India Steam Navigation Company arrived on 24th ultimo, discharged 239 tons of general cargo from Calcutta and left on 25th ultimo.

S. S. "Garada" of the B. I. S. Company arrived on 29th ultimo, and loaded fifty bales of cotton twist for Rangoon and 1,500 tons of cement for Chittagong.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Tuesday, the 3rd March 1936, tenders to the amount of £165,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 11th March 1936. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday the 13th March 1936.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 28th February 1936 was £,250,000.

TREASURY BILLS.

During the week ended February 28, Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,33,75,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Firm Undertone In Stock Exchange

GILTEDGED SECURITIES AND INDIAN LOANS QUIETLY FIRM

Further Improvement In Japanese Bonds

WALL STREET FAIRLY ACTIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 3.

On the Stock Exchange firm undertone continues in most sections though volume of business was not great.

In giltedged securities, Indian loans were quietly firm. Aviations and Irons Steels attracted considerable attention, following the defence of the White Paper. Homerails were firmly held and internationals were erratic.

Japanese bonds further improved on reports of better conditions in Japan.

Exchanges were quiet until rumours of the resignation of M. tannery, Governor of Banque de France, caused weakness of franc but rumours were later denied.

Wall Street was firm and fairly active with general fractional advance.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Londdon, Mar. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan close at £98 3/4 Ex Div.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, February 21, £99
Monday, February 24 £99
Tuesday, February 25, £99
Wednesday, February 26, £99
Thursday, February 27, £98 7/8
Friday, February 28, £98 3/4
Monday, March 2, £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 3. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were firm but business was only moderate. Giltedged and Indian Loans were firm. Internationals were irregular. Oil shares were steady to firm.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 3/8) £85 Ex. Div.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 7/8) £107 Ex. Div.

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118 5/8) £118 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-9) 21-9

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£5 1/8) £5 1/4

Hydro Electric (£8 1/8) £8 1/4

Musical Industries (27-6) 28-0

Princhin Johnson (43-6) 43-6

Imperial Chemical (40-0) 40-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (121-0) 121-0

Realisation 1930 (£91) £91

Dunlop Rubber (39-6) 39-6

University Ordinary (33-6) 33-0

Ford Motors (35-6) 36-6

Cables Wires (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2 Ex Div.) 124-4 1/2

Camera A (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (153-9) 153-9

P and O S N Company Defd (20-0) 20-0

Distillers (101-3) 101-3

Bred and Dyers (8-6) 9-0

British Celanese (13-0) 13-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3) 65-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 53-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0

Western Limited Ordinary (26-7 1/2) 26-7 1/2

Inter Nickels (52) 52 3/8 Ex Div.

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar. 3. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£100 1/2) £98 1/2 Ex Div.

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £100 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950,55 (£117) £117 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £119

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£110) £110 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£111 3/4)

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/4) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £115

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-0) 23-3

Donara Tea (45-3) 46-3

Empire of India Ceylon (32-6) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-6) 28-6

Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-10 1/2) 32-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (61-3) 61-3

Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3

Rio Tintos (£19 7/8) £19 7/8

East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 65-6

Crown Mines (£8 1/8) £8 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 5/8) £13 3/4

Goddar New (£10 3/8) £10 1/2

Moddar New (56-10 1/2) 56-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 44-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 7/8) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2

Anglo Iranian (93-1 1/2) 93-9

Burma Oil (94-4 1/2) 96-3

Mexican Eagle (13-3) 13-3

Shell Transport (89-4 1/2) 90-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £33 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 1/2) £49 1/2

L M Ford (£21 7/8) £22 1/8

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£23 7/8) £23 7/8

London Paris 5 per cent (£135 3/4) £135 1/2

London Board G Stock (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar. 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 58 5/8) dol 60 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 1/2) dol 35 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 63 3/8) dol 65 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 129 1/2) unquoted.

(Continued from column 7.)

cotton, G K Kaisha; 275 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 500 bags gr. oil cakes, K Prasad and Co.

For Marseilles:—380 bdls henna leaves, S M Rajgor and Co; 67 bgs henna powder, S M Rajgor and Co; 240 bags turmeric, S M Rajgor and Co; 195 bales cotton, E Cursondas and Co.

For Glasgow:—9965 bags linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S President Garfield, for New York:—60 bags gum, E Mavji and Co; 23 bales skins, D Abraham & Sons; 50 bags kamala powder, D Abraham and Sons; 200 bags flea seed, A Virji and Co; 39 bags veg. seed, A Virji and Co; 468 bags gum, N Muljee and Co.

For Marseilles:—100 bags seed, D Abraham and Sons; 500 bdls henna leaves, Gandhi and Co.

S S Mayebashi Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 191 bales cotton, the Cotton Agents Ltd; 528 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Suez:—30 bales cotton yarn, S I David and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co; 300 bls cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha

S S Rauenfels, for Antwerp:—602 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—150 bags almonds, M J Mawla & Sons.

For Copenhagen:—70 bags poppyseed, V Kalidas and Co.

S S Conte Verde, for Venice:—133 bales cotton, Bruel and Co; 279 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Sonnenfels, for Hamburg:—1900 packets myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 2002 pkts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co; 5418 bags linseed, Ralli Bros; 27 bags gum, T Narpal; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 1890 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

For Bremen:—333 bales cotton, K Dewchand and Co.

For Antwerp:—6020 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton, V P Maskai; 4895 bags gr. oil cakes, H Rawji and Co; 110 bales cotton, Langley and Co; 337 bales cotton, Sulaiman and Co; 2002 pkts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co.

S S Sankoh Maru, for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

Commercial Interests' Attack On Grigg's Budget

(Continued from page 4)

the increase in expenditure from the Budgeted Figures for 1935-36 at 82.93 crores to the revised figures at 84.10 crores and the Budget figures for 1936-37 at 85.30 crores. If expenditure goes on increasing in this manner, the Committee do not know where it may lead to. It is very necessary, therefore, for the Government to take steps to see that not only is expenditure kept under check but appreciably reduced.

RELIEFS OVERDUE.

The Committee would also protest against the method of utilising surpluses for Non-Recurring objects especially as various reliefs are overdue; for example, complete removal of Surcharges and Income-Tax and Super-Tax reversion to the 50,000 limit for Super-Tax, the necessity of allowing business losses to be carried forward in the assessment of Income-Tax and the reduction of the price of post cards to not more than half an anna. The Committee consider the above mentioned relief, are possible to be given even in the budget for 1936-37 when it is remembered that (a) the revenue has been underestimated, e.g., in the case of import duty on sugar and silver, (b) capital expenditure, e.g., Quetta has been unjustifiably debited to the revenue; and (c) the Revenue Reserve Fund has been unnecessarily created".

Concluding the Committee observe "The prosperity and plenty in Government treasury is no symptom of the prosperity of the country under the haphazard financial arrangements in India and must occur at the expense of the tax-payer. The Committee would like to see a bold attempt at tax reduction even if it involves a little risk and reduced surpluses during the forthcoming year."

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers considered several resolutions received from the member bodies all over India to be moved at the forthcoming annual session of the Federation on April 4 and 5 in Delhi.

"Inter alia" the resolutions relate to taxation in the country, export of gold, suggestion to the Reserve Bank to purchase gold in the open market instead of from Government, modification of fiscal policy, reconstitution of Tariff Board, prevention of trade barriers between the provinces and the States and the revision of Insurance Law.

The resolution on Indian Shipping suggests suitable measures to secure participation of Indian National Shipping in overseas trade with India and greater participation in Coastal trade.

As regards the Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty, the Committee urges the Government to prepare complete data as to the effect of the present Treaty with the help of a Mixed Committee of Officials and Non-officials, with particular reference to the increasing imports of fents and artificial silk and other goods, competing with the products of small industries.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

The resolution on Railways urges State management of the B.N. W. and M.S.M. Railways.

As regards Railway Finance the draft resolution requests the Government to put up an enquiry at the hands of Indian business representatives and financiers to thoroughly go into the financial condition of Railways and to suggest changes both in the policy and the system of accounts as also in the personnel, the group system of rates, classification, etc.

The Committee protest against the contemplated increase in rates and fares.

The resolution on Port Trust urges the Indianisation of Port Services.

Another resolution urges legislation to prevent adulteration and spurious drugs. It also suggests import duty on dye-stuffs and Sodium Sulphate.

A resolution will also be moved urging the protection of Indians abroad, especially in Zanzibar, other British Colonies and also protests against the eviction of the Chettiars from Minbu in Upper Burma.

A few more resolutions urge the employment of the trained Dufferin cadets, research in sugarcane cultivation and the use of molasses, request Government to prepare statistics regarding the operation of non-Indian concerns in India behind the Tariff wall and their effects on the development of indigenous industries.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: March 3.

P & O S N Coy's s s Jeypore of 3209.10 reg tons Capt W L Pope arrived from Nagoya via Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

Mitsui Bushan Kaisha's Japan Line s s Getsuyo Maru of 5521 reg tons Capt Y Nakai sailed for Bhavnagar and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo-Iranian's Oil Tanker s s British Viscount of 4073 reg. tons Capt J A Hallcrow sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Messrs Volkart Bros' American s s Silverspruce of 2109 reg tons Capt R Larsen sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local cargo.

Lionel Edward's Hansa Line German s s Rauenfels of 5207 reg tons Capt E Wiebke sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell and Coy's s s Akabahra of 661 reg tons Capt E Kutsen sailed for Bangkok via Cochin, Beypore, Colombo, Penang and Singapore with general cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Haresfield of 3212 reg tons Capt G H Johnsons sailed for Colombo via Marmagoa with local cargo.

B I S N Coy's s s Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt. W F Putt sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

LOADING.

Bombay: March 3.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 3-3-36:—

S.S. Conte Verde (L T Co) Italian Ports.

„ Pres. Garfield (F F C Co) American Ports.

IMPORTS.

Bombay: March 3.

S S Varsova; Agents M M and Co., from Busrah:—44 bags gulls, 84 bags gum, 50 bags beans, 78 bags mash, 9284 packages dates, 34 bales sheep skins.

From Karachi:—442 bags potatoes, 37 packets potatoes, 454 bags wheat, 884 bales cotton, 312 bdls shooks, 24 bags dry fruits, 31 bgs akhroat, 46 bags rice, 200 bags cotton seed, 19 bags gram, 51 bags poppy seed, 4 cases pista, 16 bales cotton P goods.

S S Jalaputra; Agents Sc. St. N. Co., from Calcutta:—3209 bags rice, 1870 bales gunnies, 305 bales hess cloth, 150 bales straw boards, 454 bags betelnuts, 69 pkgs tea, 10 d|s grease.

From Colombo and Galle:—2500 bags copra, 20 bags arecanuts.

From Tuticorin:—136 boras cotton waste, 10 bags rice, 10 bags onions, 13 bags senna leaves, 30 c|s artificial S yarn, 12 bdls cardamoms, 77 bales cotton yarn.

S S City of Lyons; Agents F F Campbell and Co., from New York and Philadelphia:—49 cases cotton fents, 13 bales cotton fents, 668 bales cotton, 95 bdls batteries, 45 c|s elect machinery, 70 c|s electric goods, 123 c|s radio goods, 35 cases advertising matters, 250 d|s petroleum jelly, 120 d|s dyes, 139 bdls paint, 1850 pgs lub. oil, 32 c|s lacquer, 20 d|s fire clays, 30 c|s corn flakes, 38 c|s provisions, 74 c|s tools and parts, 17 b|s leather belting, 93 bdls H lanterns, 12 c|s pipe and fittings, 14 c|s tin plates, 17 pkgs oil stones, 20 pkgs glass bottles.

S S Johns:—36 d|s carbide of calcium, 67 c|s boots, 13 bdls fish in oil.

From Aden:—15 bales skins.

From U.K. via Karachi:—54 d|s sodium sulphate, 6 c|s biscuits.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: March 3.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—5000 pkts myrabollams, R Bachubhai and Co; 150 bales cotton T waste, Barot Bros and Co; 6000 packets myrabollams, C Jevanlal and Co; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 50 d|s castor oil, Swastik oil Mills, Ltd; 65 d|s castor oil, A Hargovindas and Co; 2996 bags myrabollams, J Moolchand and Co; 50 bales wool, A J Calcuttawalla and Co; 250 bales

(Continued in Col. 4)

Government's Apparent Desire To Sell Pool Cotton Causing Moderate Selling

Uncertainties Prevailing, Price Movements Continue Narrow

AND OPERATORS HOLD ALOOF

President Roosevelt has signed the New Farm Bill but this had little effect on the New York cotton market in view of Government's apparent desire to sell Pool cotton.

It is reported that Pool is still long of 7,89,700 Bales Futures and 4,56,000 Bales Spots which they hope to sell before the end of the season.

In view of the uncertainty with regard to the disposal of such Government controlled supplies, operators on the market naturally continue to hold aloof and price movements in consequence have been narrow, with July finally finishing at a loss of 3 points at 10-42.

Bombay, Mar 3.

NEW YORK

The New York cotton futures market, on Monday, opened unchanged at 10.45 for July and on scattered buying in the initial stage advanced to 10.48 which was the highest of the day. The market thereafter was entirely devoid of orders and with altogether no business of any importance passing finally finished at a nett loss of 3 points with July closing at 10.42 the lowest of the day.

In absence of any stimulating advices, traders held aloof and the market was allowed to take its own course.

New crop months were a little better under stray buying and closed 2 to 4 points higher, October being at 10.06 +04.

Spot cotton lost 2 points and closed at 11.28.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market was also irregular and prices closed 2 points down to 3 points up with March, May and July at 11.07 plus 03, 10.71 —2 and 10.39—2 respectively.

Spot cotton was lower by 2 points and closed at 11.22.

LIVERPOOL

The Liverpool cotton futures market was rather steady and opening at 5.60 for July at a rise of 2 points, further advanced to 5.63 on trade and local buying but the advance was partially lost on scattered Bombay selling and the market finally finished 4 points higher at 5.62 for July.

Spot cotton was also better and finished 2 points higher at 6.05.

EAST INDIANS

These were totally neglected and prices closed unchanged at 5.27, 5.25 and 5.18 for March, May and July respectively.

EGYPTIANS

Sakel March were 3 points better at 8.53 and Mays were unchanged at 8.36.

Upper March and Mays improved to 6.89 plus 4 and 6.92 plus 4 respectively.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Alexandrians were dull and featureless with Sakel March at 15.13 at again of 1 point while Upper April at 1324 at a loss of 2 points.

Messrs M. and B. Stern in their market report on cotton etc., state as under:—

In the Ready market there was an improved demand. Compared with Americans Indian staple varieties are now decidedly cheaper and are commanding more attention After the Holi holidays the usual expanding textile demand is anticipated. The delay in the publication of the Tariff report on textiles is felt to indicate a status-quo position. The weakness in Sampin is considered temporary pending the formation of a new Japanese Cabinet. Forward market opened steady. Prices early declined on selling by Commission Houses but later recovered on Bazaar buying following receipt of the Washington cable stating that President Roosevelt had signed the Farm Bill and was asking Congress this week for one million Sterling taxes to finance the new farm programme.

Despite more normal conditions in Japan and the determination of the Administration to control production in the U. S. A. lingering sceptical views are distracting prospective buyers though technically the market is in a sound position. Option dealers hold a large short interest on small premiums which is not likely to be tendered and the carrying premium in July Broach and recently improved quality will enable investors to carry their stocks through the summer months. Despite a sharp decline in commodities in the first quarter of this year trade reports continue to show an expansion over the corresponding period last year as reflected in the all round sharp advance in American securities. With the British Government now spending over 300 million Sterling on defence and the prospect of another surplus budget in India for the coming year the trade outlook is more encouraging. We adhere to our opinion that short sales around present levels appear very dangerous and believe that scale down purchases will ultimately show good profits.

Seeds. Linseed was depressed by speculative selling on various unfounded rumours, notwithstanding an improved export demand. Wheat was steady despite weaker foreign advices. Heavy Australian and lower Canadian offers caused weakness in Liverpool. The continued larger Russian shipments and favourable U. S. A. winter crop prospects may cause further easiness in Liverpool, though we do not look for much decline in Bombay.

Cotton: Garside's revised estimate of the world's cotton production this season is 25,404,000 bales and Consumption from August to January 13, 493,000 bales. Should consumption for the remaining six months be on the same rates, the world's supply of all cotton, would be reduced by 1,582,000 bales leaving a carryover of about 12,322,000 bales against 13,904,000 bales on 1st July 1935, 16,750,000 bales in 1934, 16,582,000 bales in 1933 and 17,649,000 bales in 1932.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (at 10-14 a.m.)	10.46 +03
New York July lowest (at 2-59 p.m.)	10.42—03
Liverpool July highest	5.63+05
Liverpool July lowest	5.60+05

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co

Liverpool: Market quiet, very little doing. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call' sustains prices.

Liverpool: Quiet, steady and featureless market awaiting development in America. Would sell on advance.

New York: Although the Agricultural Bill has been passed, the uncertainty with regard to the disposal of Government financed cotton is restricting trading.

From Messrs. Patel Bros., Liverpool: Pool still long futures 789,700 spots 456,000 bales, which hope sell before end season.

Through Reuters:—

Liverpool: Scattered trade calling and straddle buying was offset by Manchester selling. Small market. Closed quiet.

New York: Market was dull and featureless, traders adopting waiting attitude.

Movements on the cotton market were narrow with operators anxious about officially controlled supplies. The signing of the Farm Bill by President Roosevelt little affected cotton, though Government's apparent desire to sell Pool cotton and the fact the Farm Bill would be put into effect caused moderate selling of old crop and buying of new.

From Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company of New York:—

Fears of drought in the southwest. Early operation of the new Farm Bill can be expected. Good cloth markets. Purchases should be made during the weak spots.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Mhrch 2

May	10.76—0
July	10.42—03
October	10.06+04
December	10.05+02
January	10.08+03
Middling Spot	11.28—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York March 2

March	11.07+0
May	10.71—01
July	10.39—02
Middling Spot	11.22—02

NEW YORK

New York, March 2

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
March	11.21
May	10.81
July	10.45
New York Noon Call—	
March	11.19
May	10.80
July	10.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York March 2

	bales
Day's receipts at all U. S ports	9,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool March 2

March	5.78+01
April	5.74+03
May	5.71+0
June	5.66+03
July	5.62+04
August	5.59+04
September	5.48+04
October	5.41+01
November	5.38+0
December	5.38+04
January	5.38+04
February	5.37+04
Middling Spot	6.05+02
To-days 10-12 A.M Quotations	
July	5.60
October	5.39

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	42
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	37
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	77
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	96
Columbia Gas	18
Western Union Telg	90 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	59
New York Central	38
Great North Pfd	42
Bethelehem Steel	59
United States Steel	65 1/2
American Smelting	69
Int Nickel of Canada	32 1/2
North American Pfd	55
Tokyo 6 per cent 1953	81 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	35 1/4
General Motor	60 1/4
Atlantic Refining	32
Socony	15 3/4
Du Pont de Nemours	142
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	36
Northern Pacific Railway	34
Japanese 6 1/2 per cent 1954	97 3/4
Japanese 5 1/2 per cent 1965	85

Strong market. Steels leading. Total business: 2 1/4 million.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 2

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS

March	8.53
May	8.36
July	8.30
October	8.12
November	7.91
January	7.79
F G F. Spot	8.98

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 2.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.06
Fine (Good Staple)	5.21
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.36
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.24
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Bengal—	
Good	3.87
Fully Good	3.9
Fine	4.05
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.23
Fine	4.35
Superfine	4.47

SEEDS

London, March 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c. i. f. for Mar. seller £10-17-6

Linseed Calcutta Lordon, c. i. f. for Mar. Mar sellers £11-13-9

Linseed Bombay London, c. i. f. for Mar. Mar sellers £13-0-0

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent c. i. f. for Mar./Mar. sellers £12-0-9.

Castorseed Bombay Hull c. i. f. for Mar Mar sellers £12 7 6

LINSEED OILS

London, March 2

Linseed Oils naked Londor per cwt. Mar. sellers 26/3

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 26/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 2

Smoked Sheet Standard Rubbed per lb 7-7/16 sellers

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London March 2.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta

Mar./Apl Nominal per cwt 6/10 1/2

C & F Bombay :—

Mar Apl Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

C & F Karachi :—

Mar Apl Nominal per cwt. 6/7-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe nominal

Wheat Barletta Russo nominal

Wheat South Australians Mar sellers 30/6

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 2.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quotation) 8-3/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F.P. Bales 1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 2-3-36	6295000	3943000
Receipts Yesterday 2-3-36	9000	6000
Exports to date 2-3-36	4550000	3396000
Stock at Ports 28-2-36	2487000	2375000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-2-36	2168000	637000
Stock at Liverpool 28-2-36	743000	867000
Visible Supply 28-2-36	6142000	5300000
Quantity in sight 28-2-36	10763000	6890000
Quantity out of sight 28-2-36	7727000	6308000

Groundnuts And Castor Seed Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 3.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts	
May Opening	38 3 0
May Highest	38 3 6
May Lowest	38 2 0
May Closing	38 2 6
Castorseeds	
May Opening	6 11 6
May Highest	6 12 1½
May Lowest	6 11 3
May Closing	6 12 0
Cottonseeds	
May Opening	18 -0 0
May Highest	19 2 0
May Lowest	18 9 0
May Closing	19 1 6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 3

Following a small decline of 3 points in New York futures, the local market opened rather easy at Rs. 186 1/2 for Broach April/May and advanced to Rs. 187 1/2 on scattered short covering but was again easy in absence of any important buying in face of lower Sampin advices and weakness in silver stocks and shares and other markets

Liverpool opened 3 points lower but subsequent cables showed an improvement which induced heavy short covering and Japanese buying lifting the price level.

At the close at 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

	Rs a. p.
Broach A/May	188 8 0
Broach July/Aug.	191 0 0
Oomra March	170 4 0
Oomra May	171 0 0
Bengal March	141 12 0
Bengal May	138 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U. P.	...	153	150	147	144	
Punjab	...	153	150	147	144	
Oomra No. 3	180	177	174	171	...	
C. P. No. 1	195	192	189	186	...	
C. P. No. 2	187	184	181	178	...	
Broach No. 2	...	195	192	188	184	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

100 Curla Mill Myagaon	192 1/2
95 H. Bharmal Bhilwara	152
100 K. Devchand Broach	5 on
150 Narshi Nagshi Palej	5 on
108 Narshi Nagshi Shirpur	173
103 Japan T. and Co. Amreli	139
107 Narshi Nagshi Sindhurni	7 off
100 Raghavji Kanji Khandwa	3 on
100 Samji Karamshi Hansi	149
100 Japan T and Co. Kundla	160

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 3.

	Old. New.
Bengal Superfine	... 156/156
Bengal Fine	... 148/149
C. P. 1 Fine	... 187/189
C. P. 2 Fine	... 181/183
Arvi Fine	... 181/182
Ellichpur Fine	... 180/181

HOLIDAY IN COTTON.

The local cotton market will be entirely closed on Thursday the 5th inst. being a Mahomedan Holiday.

Berar Fine	... 177/179
Khamgaon Fine	... 178/179
Mulkapur Fine	... 172/173
Khandesh Fine	... 171/172
Jalna/Sailu Fine	... 171/172
Burwah Sanavad Fine	... 176/177
Mathia Fine	... 162/164
Broach Fine	... 189/193
Punjab/American	... 192/202
Sindh-American	... 192/202
Cambodia	232/237 ...
Cambodia 2nd crop	202/207 ...
Compta Good	207/212 ...
Westerns	197/202 ...
Kampala	297/302 ...
Jinja	287/292 ...
New Manza	... 282/287
Jagadia Ankleshwar	... 227/229
Surat-Navsari	... 237/239

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	1,849	186,220
Central India	2,438	176,806
Barsi and Nagar	338	102,035
Hyderabad-Gaorani	25	22,374
Berar	3,080	199,175
Central Provinces	993	61,897
Total Oomras	8,723	748,407
Dholera	935	49,620
N.-W. Provinces	614	57,666
Rajputana	100	45,074
Sind-Punjab	4,702	334,122
Broach	2,210	28,625
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,793
Westerns-Northerns	65	16,846
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,130
Persian	...	8
American	...	21,690
Egyptian and African	1,069	110,473
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	16,418	1,481,937

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 27th Feb

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	952	248,604
Japan and China	10,351	543,669
Coast Ports	151	13,335
Up-country by Rail	...	106,886
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	37,965
Total	11,454	952,479

LONDON MARKET QUOTATION

Bombay, Mar. 3.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£35-10-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£35-11-3
Standard Copper 3 months	£35-16-3
Electrolytic copper New York.—	£40-5-0
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 5/8 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 32-14-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38-8-0

Tone:—Barely steady.

May	Highest	6 12 1½
May	Lowest	6 11 3
May	Closing	6 12 0
Cottonseeds		
May	Opening	18 -0 0
May	Highest	19 2 0
May	Lowest	18 9 0
May	Closing	19 1 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 3

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	99/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	99/6
3 per cent 1941	104/12
3 per cent 1951/54	103/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	107/4
4 per cent 1943	110/12
4 per cent 1960/70	113/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/8
5 per cent 1939/44	109/9
5 per cent 1940/43	112/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/11
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120-2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	107/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	129/4
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 99/4 and advanced further to Rs. 99/9 but was later at close was at Rs. 99/6.

Cash quotations were 3 annas better. Tone was steady to firm.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE

Bombay, Mar 3

SILVER.

The local silver market continued its downward trend and Fagan after opening at Rs. 48/5 declined to Rs. 48/1 on continued selling by the well known Indore operator.

The tone was easy and at 5-30 p.m. prices were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	48 2 0
Fagan silver	48 0 0
Chaitra silver	47 13 0

GOLD

Gold was lifeless and price level was unchanged as below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready gold	34 13 9
Gold Fagan	34 13 6
Gold Chaitra	34 12 9

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, March 2

March	43.95—50
May	43.65—120
July	43.70—125

LONDON SILVER

London, March 2

Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, March 2.

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. 7/1-1-1/2

LONDON METALS

London March 2

Copper Brazier	49-3 4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/8
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F O B	209
Yellow Metal	40-1/4
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge	12-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London March 2

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 4 months market rate 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 3/8 per cent. to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London March 2

T. T. London on :—	
New York (closing rate)	4.99-7/16
Paris	74.6
Berun	12.28
Madrid	36.04
Amsterdam	7.25 1/2
Brussels	29.27-1/2
Milan	62.25
Berge	15.08-3/4
Prague	118.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 2.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	85-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950-55	117
Consols 2-1/2 per cent	85-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	106 7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1952	106-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	11-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	101-1/2
National Bank of India	46-1/8
P. & O Banking Corporation	10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 3.

	Cwts.
Wheat	17,009
Linseed	19,438
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,945
Gingellyseed	1,383
Poppyseed	21
Groundnuts	7,056
Castorseed	5,068
Rice	2,019
Myrabollams	2,049
Cottonseed	4,492
Gram	3,019
Joowar	102
Bajree	1,049
	Tons.
Coal	1,545

Bombay Stock Exchange

Mills And Steels Under Pressure Of Heavy Selling

CEMENTS AND POWERS REMARKABLY STEADY

BOMBAY, March 3.

On the local Stock Exchange, the downward trend continued even to-day and Mills and Steels especially were under heavy pressure of selling.

Tata Steel Deferreds opening at Rs. 525 were carried down to Rs. 512-8 and at close were at Rs. 518-12.

Ordinarys declined as low as Rs. 143-4 and finished at Rs. 143-12.

In mills section, Bombay Dyeings were depressed as low as Rs 657 and were at Rs 665 at close. Kohinoors touched the lowest at Rs. 177, whereas Nagpurs were down to Rs. 196, but subsequently bettering at Rs. 204.

Powers were remarkably steady and so were the Cements, Tata Powers and Andhras respectively closing at Rs. 1556-4 and Rs. 1620, while Indians and Shahabads were higher at Rs. 451-4 and Rs. 451-4 respectively.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, March 3.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	665 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	153 12
100	Central India	204 6
100	Colaba	116 14
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	108 12
100	Gokak	148 2
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	45 0
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	182 3
250	Laxmi	560 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	91 4
2500	New Great	95 0
100	Osmanshahi	55
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	57 8
100	Swadeshi	141 4
100	Swan	86 9
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1200 0
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	103 0
25-50	Central	35 4
500	Imperial	1555 0
125-500	Im. Contry	332 8
50-100	India	129 8
100	Reserve Bank	131 12
5	Union	5 4 6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	34 6
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	451 14
40	Katni Def.	2035 0
100	Katni Ord	353 12
75	Okha	263 12
10	Punjab	24 2
100	Shahabad	451 4
70	United	119 8
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	5150 0
10-100	Vulcan	
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	158 2
1000	Andhra Valley	1620 0
10	Ajmer	13 6
50	Bombay Tram	153 2
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 3

Century 152 50 53 51 53/12
Bombay Dyeing 663 56 60 57 63 62 65
Kohinoor 182 175 180 177 183 181 82/8
Central India 197 190 204 202 204
New Great 95 91 95
Simplex 55 57/8
Swadeshi 138 140 141/4
Bundi 34/6 4 6
I Cement 450 47 49 52 51/14
Punjab 24
Shahabad 451 50 51/4
Andhra 1608 10 5 22 20
Tata Hydro 165/10
Tata Power 1543 41 55 60 57 55 58/4
Tram Ord 152/8
T Steel Defd 525 26 12 17 15 25 18 12
T Steel Ord 144 144/4 143/4 144/8 143/12
Tata Steel 2nd pref 167 166/8 167
Bellapur 158 60 57 60
B Steam 268 69/6
B Burma 265 62 66 63 68 67 68/2

1000	Tata Power	1556 4
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahm. Prantij	835 0
100	Amr. Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	78 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	787 8
	MININGS.	
10	Shivrajpur	29 4
30	Tata Steel Dfd.	518 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	143 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	190 0
50	Belapur Sugar	160 0
250	Bombay Steam	269 6
125	Bombay Burma	263 2
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	120 10
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	5-1-0
50	Bombay Telephone	109 12
100	Indian Bleachin	91 4
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	577 8
15	Scindia	14 11
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	15 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1450 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c Bombay Trams	85 12
5	p.c. Central India	527 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	140 0
7	p.c. Katr 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c Tata Hydro	150 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1532 8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	193 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	167 0
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 2

Broach A/ Mopening 189 1/2; highest 189 1/2; lowest 187 3/4; closing 188 1/4

Broach J/A opening 191 1/4; highest 191 1/4; lowest 190; closing 190 3/4

Oomra March opening 170 1/4; highest 170 1/4; lowest 169 1/2; closing 169 1/2

Oomra May opening 170 1/2; highest 170 3/4; lowest 170 1/4; closing 170 3/4

Bengal March opening 142; highest 142; lowest 141 1/2; closing 141 3/4

Bengal May opening 138 1/2; highest 138 1/2; lowest 138; closing 138 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 16 3/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Bombay, Mar 3

New York Liverpool: May 109 July 125 October 119 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M expected Liverpool May expected Rs. 69 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach July/Aug expected Liverpool July expected Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M expected New York May closing Rs. 50 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach July/Aug expected New York July closing Rs. 42 at Cross Rate 4.99 5/8

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 2

T T on London—	
Yesterday's closing	1-2 1/2
To-day's opening	1-2 1/2

Tone: Quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 2

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	99
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59	107
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	117
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 3/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	106 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106 7/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bombay, March 2

Bales.

Receipts into Bombay on 29th February	18,823
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,413,539
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,251,192
Increase	162,347

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, March 3

Yesterday's closing:—	
March	184.00—60
June	187.80—90
September	186.80—120
To-day's opening:—	
March	187.30—70
June	188.60—100
September	185.70—100

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Unemployment Among Educated Classes Increases

Pandit Malaviya Says It Is Duty Of State To Provide Jobs For Workless

BENARES, March 2.

Great anxiety at the widespread unemployment in the country among the educated classes was expressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, in the course of his speech at the Eighteenth Convocation of the Benares Hindu University held to-day in the presence of a large gathering, the Maharaja of Benares, Pro-Chancellor, presiding.

Pandit Malaviya expressed the opinion that it should be the duty of the state to create employment for those who were unemployed.

The Vice-Chancellor exhorted students to promote brotherly feeling between nations and communities, and work for the cessation of all conflicts and strifes.

Referring to the situation in European countries Pandit Malaviya stressed that the purpose of science should be to bring about peace, happiness and prosperity and not destruction.

Over seven hundred graduates, including over the dozen girls were admitted to various degrees.—A.P.

PROF. RANGA GOES TO NAGPUR

Organising Kisan Sabha Aim Of Visit

NAGPUR, March 2.

Prof. D. G. Ranga, M.L.A., Secretary, Pesants Group, wdo arrived here, had informal discussions with the local workers with a view to organising provincial Kisan Sabha.

He is meeting to-night some peasants workers at a conference convened under the joint auspices of the Peasants Sub-Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Socialist Party and the Congress Socialist Party, the main object coming up for discussion being holding of Provincial Conference of peasants before the end of this month to formulate their main demands.

Prof. Ranga told the Associated Press that at this stage it would be in the best interests of peasants of the Central Provinces to concentrate their efforts upon urging reduction in the land revenue and other taxes. He wished the members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council should pay more attention to the peasants and their demands.—A.P

MADRAS TOBACCO BILL NOT MOVED

MADRAS, March 2.

General discussion of the budget concluded in the Madras Legislative Council this afternoon.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi (Congress) sounded a note of warning that if Government failed to bring about radical change in their policy agrarian revolution and crisis would follow.

The Revenue Member announced that inasmuch as the Finance Member had proposed to have a comprehensive survey of the finances of the Presidency Government had decided not to introduce the Tobacco Bill at present.

The Chief Minister stated he realised the rate of taxation on motor vehicles was high in the Presidency but unless they would find an alternative source of revenue he could not hold any hope of relief.

The Council adjourned till March 11 when the Hammond Committee Report will be discussed.—A. P.

A keen contest is expected in the elections to the Baroda State Representative Assembly. Dr. Sumant Mehta has appealed to the electors to send in such persons as will do real service to people.

IMPROVING AIR SERVICE REGULARITY

Schedule Of London-Singapore Timing Changed

KARACHI, March 2.

The Imperial Airways announce that with a view to securing improved regularity, it has been decided to alter the schedule of London-Singapore service now due to leave London east-bound on Tuesdays and Singapore west-bound on Thursdays.

Commencing with the east-bound service due to leave London on March 17 and due to arrive at Karachi on March 22 the departure day from London will be changed from Tuesdays to Wednesdays and the departure from Singapore west-bound would be Wednesdays instead of Thursdays.

The arrivals and departures from intermediate stations between London and Singapore will therefore be one day later east-bound and one day earlier west-bound than at present.

The existing schedule for England-Australia service leaving London east bound on Saturdays and Singapore west bound on Sundays will remain unaltered.—A.P.

PROTECTION FOR HONEST DEBTORS

Modifications To Bill In Select Committee

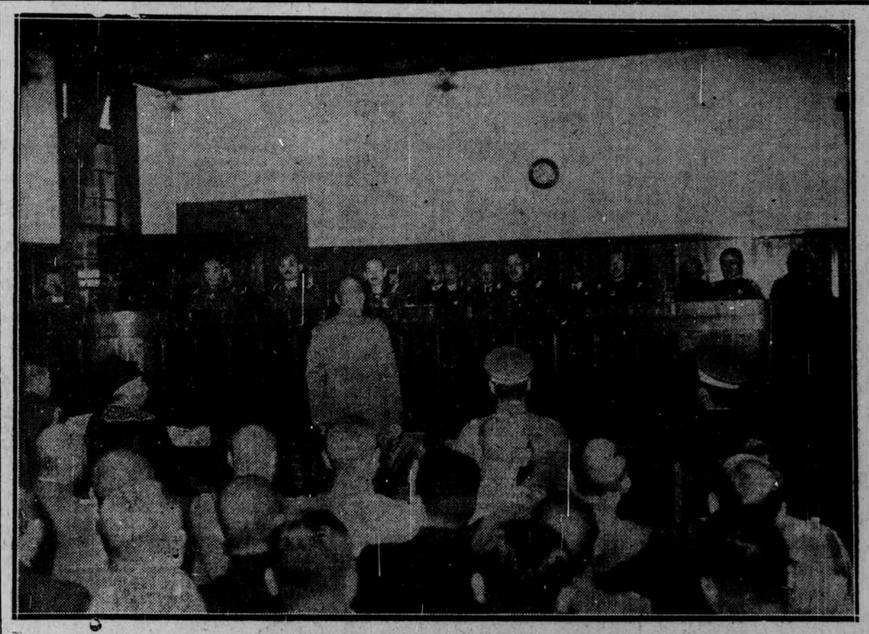
(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Select Committee on the bill to amend Civil Procedure Code (1908), to protect honest debtors from arrest in the execution of decrees for money concluded its deliberations to-day.

It is understood the bill now applies to all decrees for payment of money whether arising under debt or not and it will come into force from the date of its becoming law.

One important modification made in the bill is to the effect that exemption from arrest does not include trustees or other persons liable in judiciary capacity to pay money. The bill will punish only those debtors who are proved to be recalcitrant or fraudulent by providing that no order for execution by detention of any person shall be issued unless the debtor has been given an opportunity of showing the cause why he should not be committed to prison.



A view of the court at the trial in Tokyo on January 28th of Lieutenant-Colonel Saburo Aizawa, who killed Major-General Tetsuzan Nagata, Chief of the Military Affairs of Japanese War Office, on August 12 last. In his defence statement Aizawa pleaded that he was inspired by patriotic motives and that the younger ranks of the army, which he represented, wanted to cleanse the administration of impure influences. Photo shows Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa in centre, standing, and Chief Judge Major-General Shozaburo Sato under the clock.

MOURNING OVER KAMALA'S DEATH

Rajen Babu Changes Date From March 8 To 11

CHANDA, March 3.

In a statement issued to the Press, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, has changed the date of mourning in connection with the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru from March 8 to Wednesday, March 11, next.—United Press.

BEAWAR CONDOLES MRS. NEHRU'S DEATH

BEAWAR, March 1.

A meeting of the Labour Party was held last night, Mr. Munshi Mahmoodkhan Municipal Commissioner presided. Moulana Attarmohommed and Pt. Gopilal Sharma made speeches on the life of Kamala Nehru and a condolence resolution was passed on the untimely death of Shrimati Kamala Nehru.

SECTIONAL FIGHT

POONA, March 3.

A report of a serious fracas between two factions of Hindus resulting in serious injuries to 18 has reached here from Mahad in the district of Alibaug.

It is understood that the fight took place between the parties as a sequel to a dispute over some religious rites, in which brickbats lathis and stones were freely used.

The condition of one person is reported to be precarious. A contingent of police has been despatched from Alibaug to the scene of occurrence. None has been arrested so far in this connection.—United Press.

MONKEY STEALS Rs. 10,000 FROM PANDIT

Police On Look Out For Simian Burglar At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, March 2.

A "thieving" monkey caused the loss of Rs. 10,000 to Pandit Vidyadhar, a resident of Subji Mandi, Cawnpore, yesterday. The "thief" entered a lofty house and got away with a bundle of rags concealing currency notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 hidden in a crevice in the ceiling. The amount, it is stated was the saving for the purchase of a new house.

The matter has been reported to the police, but the "thief" is still at large.

Rewards have been offered to persons helping to recover the lost sum.—A.P.

INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE

Successful Engineer Candidates

NEW DELHI, March 1.

As a result of the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission in November, 1935 the undermentioned persons have been selected for appointment in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers subject to their being declared physically fit by a Medical Board.—

1. Kailash Chandra Sood.
2. O. Sreenivasa Murthy.
3. Kakumanu Kutumba Rao.
4. Mohamad Akbar Qureishi.—United Press.

HUNGER-STRIKE ABANDONED

Jogesh Chatterji Listens To Congressmen's Advice

LUCKNOW, March 3.

Mr. Jogeshchandra Chatterji, the Kakori Case prisoner, who has been on hunger-strike since November 13 last, gave up his hunger-strike on request by prominent Congressmen.—A. P.

KHADI WORKERS' CONFERENCE

Savali Invitation For Mahatma To Preside

SAVALI: March 2.

Taking the advantage of Mahatma Gandhi's stay here for the purpose of the All-India Spinners' Association meeting some workers in the Khadi Centre here decided to organise a Khadi Workers' Conference here to-day to ventilate their alleged grievances. They decided to invite Mahatma Gandhi to preside over the conference and formed a strong and representative reception committee.

The idea of a Khadi Workers' Conference did not find favour with the authorities of the Spinners' Association, who have dismissed 15 weavers, who were the members of the reception committee, on account of attempting to organise the Conference. In sympathy with those 16 workers 125 weavers working in the Khadi Centres have decided to observe Satyagraha till the victimised workers are reinstated. Mr. Mohamiraj Kathe, a well-known Khadi worker, has taken the leadership of this Satyagraha.

Mahatma Gandhi has been informed of these developments and the weavers are eagerly looking to him for help and guidance.—United Press.

LOSS TO MOTHERLAND

Nation Shares Jawaharlal's Grief At Death Of Kamala Nehru

MADRAS, March 2.

A public meeting was held last night on the High Court Beach, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu presiding, to condole with the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru. The president characterised Mrs. Kamala's death as a national loss and appealed to people to observe March 8 as a day of mourning. The Meeting tendered its sincere condolences to Pundit Jawaharlal and assured him that the entire nation shared his grief in the bereavement which was as much a loss to the motherland.

A largely attended meeting of labourers was held last night on the High Court Beach, Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu presiding to protest against the amendment of Sir H. P. Mody in respect of the Payment of Wages Bill. The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the amendment and requesting H. E. the Viceroy to refuse his assent to the Bill.

A resolution expressing sorrow at the death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru and conveying condolences to Pundit Jawaharlal was adopted by the meeting at the outset.—A.P.

DEDICATED HER LIFE TO COUNTRY'S CAUSE

Lahore Civic Tributes To Kamala's Memory

LAHORE: March 2.

At a meeting of the Lahore Municipality this evening, the following resolution was adopted:—

The House is deeply touched by the untimely and sad demise of Mrs.Kamala Nehru and expresses its heart-felt sympathies with Pandit Jawaharlal and other members of the Nehru family.

Doctor Sujaullah, moving the resolution said that Mrs. Nehru was not only the bravest and truest of women but was also a fine specimen of Indian womanhood. She not only served her family, but dedicated the best portion of her life to the cause of the country. She endured the sufferings and sacrifices to an extreme degree and died as a noble heroine.

Begum Shah Nawaz also spoke recounting Mrs. Kamala Nehru's services to the country.

The resolution was adopted all standing.—United Press.

A PORBANDAR PROJECT

Three Lakhs For Women's Education

RAJKOT (By Mail).

Seth Nanji Kalidas has earmarked a sum of about Rs 3,00.000 for defraying the costs of starting and maintaining a Kanya Gurukul at Porbandar to provide sound education for girls. A suitable site has already been made over for the new seminary at concession rates by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar, which have also offered free facilities regarding water supply and medical relief as a further mark of their appreciation of Seth Nanjibhai's public spirited munificence.—A. P.

INDIANS IN MALAYA

Deputation Invited To Study Labour Conditions

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Lobby talks indicate that the Malaya Government have invited an Indian deputation to visit Malaya and study the situation affecting Indian labourers on the spot. They suggest sending a Malaya deputation to India in case the first alternative does not appeal to the Government of India.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Government of India had decided in 1929 to send a deputation to Malaya but the idea was abandoned owing to financial considerations.

It is further learnt that the Malaya Government represent that they are unable to increase the wages of Indian labourers on the ground that prices do not warrant a rise. It is said that these matters would be considered at a meeting of the Emigration Committee on Thursday next.—United Press.

ORDER UNDER E. P. A. MODIFIED

Mr. Purshottam Kher To Go To Bandra

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

Mr. Purshottam Ganesh Kher who was arrested at Bandra and was brought down to Ratnagiri in 1933 was served to-day with a copy of an order passed upon him by the Governor-in-Council on the 14th February 1936 under Sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act of 1932 directing him to leave the limits of Ratnagiri town within 24 hours on receipt of the order. He is further asked to proceed direct to Bandra and report himself to the District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District within 3 days. He is ordered not to leave the limits of Bandra without written permission from the District Magistrate Suburban District, Bombay, except for the purpose of visiting Bombay in order to prosecute his studies further or to earn his livelihood or both. He has been asked to report himself once a week to such Police officer, at such a time and place as the District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District may direct. He is prohibited from taking any part in Communistic or revolutionary movements or associating himself with any person connected with such movements. He is as per order leaving Ratnagiri for Bandra to-night. —A. P.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, March 2.

The Council of the U.P. Congress Socialist Party has decided to convene an All-India Anti-Imperialist Conference here during the Congress session with the object of providing a common platform for all anti-Imperialist forces in the country.

A draft report incorporating the aims and objects of the Conference has been prepared and will soon be sent to all such organisations in the country.—United Press.

MAHATMA REACHES DELHI ON SUNDAY

WARDHA, March 3.

Mahatma Gandhi will leave Wardha on the morning of Saturday, (March 7) by the Grand Trunk Express for Delhi, reaching there on the morning of March 8.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will also accompany him to Delhi, and will travel by the same train.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS' HOUSES RAIDED IN POONA

POONA, March 3.

The C.I.D. police raided the houses of Dr. Karnik and Mr. G. B. Khare, Socialist leaders, last night and conducted searches for objectionable literature under the Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

Nothing incriminating was found.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

"The Black Abbot"

Inspector Wade—

I DON'T KNOW WHO HIT ME-- HE CAME UP BEHIND ME!
---AND MUSSED YOU UP AFTERWARDS, EH?--
THIS HANDKERCHIEF WAS ON THE FLOOR-- IT'S GOT PERFUME!- MISS GWYN'S PERFUME!-- SHE WAS HERE, WASN'T SHE?-
NO-- THAT HANDKERCHIEF FELL OUT OF MY POCKET--
DO YOU KNOW WHERE SHE IS?
YOU HEARD THE INSPECTOR-- SPEAK UP!-WHERE IS SHE?-
I-I DON'T KNOW---
2-8
LYMAN ANDERSON

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